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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Germany Puzzles the Powers

Banks Force New York Budget

American Economists Set Sail

Britain Keeps Ottawa Pledges

San Francisco Sings Its Own

Middle Ages Fit Modern Maid

GERMANY is viewed by the other nations as carrying out bold plans carefully framed by its Government. Chancellor von Papen's declaration that foreign private debts may have to wait and that Germany can pay only in goods, is regarded as the first step in an effort to win important concessions at the world economic conference in London. A second invitation from Britain to join in a four-power conference at Geneva to discuss Germany's return to the disarmament conference is rejected. France and Italy regard Germany as saying in effect that it will pay its debts on its own terms or not at all. Berlin sees the "League of the Upright" revived, with a call for the return of the Hohenzollerns. The former Kaiser wires from Doorn a Scriptural quotation that shows, above everything else, how little he has changed—"Without me ye can do nothing."

¶ New York City slashes its current budget $85,000,000 when Wall Street bankers make this the only condition on which they will advance more money. Mayor McKee had worked out a budget showing cuts of this amount. The Tammany-controlled Board of Estimate threw out all the Mayor's reductions. Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank warns the board publicly that the city stands on the edge of a credit precipice and can have no more loans without deep cuts. The Tammany tiger, growling horribly, yields to the force of economics—Half of a golden loaf is better than nothing at all for the cubs.

¶ American delegates to the world economic conference sail for the preliminary meeting in Geneva. Edmund E. Day and Prof. John H. Williams will be joined there by Norman Davis and Frederic M. Sackett. The formal conference in London may be postponed until after March 4. In case of President Hoover's reëlection, the American delegation may offer his plan of giving to the European debtor nations credit on their annual war debt payments for increases in their purchases of American agricultural products. It was generally agreed that war debts and tariffs should be omitted from the London discussions—But how can they be omitted from the world's economic situation?

¶ Britain takes steps in Parliament to carry out its various commitments under agreements of the Ottawa conference. Dominions Secretary J. H. Thomas gives notice that the trade treaty with Soviet Russia, against which the Dominions fought at the conference, has been abrogated. Adjustment is to be sought with other non-empire nations with which Britain has done much trading. Representatives of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Argentina are invited to come to London for conversations. Making the Ottwa agreements was apparently only half the difficulty—The rest of the rub is getting them into operation.

¶ San Francisco brilliantly opens its municipal opera house, the first of its kind in the United States. The magnificent $6,000,000 theater justifies itself as noted artists sing "La Tosca." The San Francisco Opera Company is a private institution organized on a community basis. Its director, Gaetano Merola, has helped the people to realize their dream of a generation. It is natural that the city by the Golden Gate should lead American municipalities into the owning of opera houses. In sunshine or adversity San Francisco lives up to its pioneer tradition—In its heart there is always courage; always on its lips a song.

¶ Virginia dedicates a monument at Fredericksburg to its citizens who declared, more than 150 years ago, for the separation of church and state. The monument is composed of stones brought from 16 churches of differing creeds. Governor Pollard terms the separation idea as "democracy's greatest and most distinctive gift to the science of government." Distinguished scholars and religionists listen attentively to the Governor's strong words—in the silence that spells assent.

¶ Paris and New York show feminine fashions for 1932-33 that go back to the Middle Ages. Thirteenth-century France is given credit for supplying the flowing lines, square neck, elaborate sleeves and fur bandings that enrich the new gowns. Along with the modes have come the original colors of black, blue, gray, green, crimson, vermilion, scarlet. But of course the girl in the gown has changed vastly in 700 years. The modish maiden of 1232 used to turn from her wardrobe to indulge in a certain quaint and inaccurate expression—"I simply have nothing at all to wear!"

Small Units of Government Have More Bearing on Voter Than Does Central Structure

Cities and Towns Spend Twice as Much of Citizen's Tax Dollar as Washington and All State Capitals Together—Ballot Counts Most There

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Eighth of Eighteen Articles*

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Governments closest to the taxpayer's back yard send him his biggest tax bill. Cities, counties, towns and villages spend twice as much of the citizen's tax money as Washington and all state capitals put together.

On a business basis, twice as much interest in voting might therefore be expected in local elections as compared with national or state. Ballot box counts fail to reveal such percentages. They shift up and down with an index averaging around 50 per cent, the national voting score in recent years.

Yet homes, schools and local businesses depend far more directly upon doings of local governments than upon state or national action. Cities, especially, exercise wide powers.

Local governments do the backyard work of government. They have no flying flags, no navies, no militia. They clean alleys and dispose of garbage. They bear the brunt of law enforcement.

Cleaner city streets, better country roads, and safer homes are therefore to be sought through local government, within the framework of national and state protection. Such results from local government have been won in many areas through a wide variety of reforms called out by corruption during the last century that gave truth to Lincoln Steffens's book "The Shame of the Cities." Recent political exposures in Chicago, New York, Boston and other large cities, put a premium on local ballots equipped to work for better government.

There is only one way to do this. It means putting enough work on the subject to speak ballot language. No one can be expected to do this work unless he sees its value. Our Neighborhood is convinced that slacker votes are expensive to them. Local governments which spent $7,500,000,000 in 1930, collected that much from local residents—voters, slacker voters and nonvoters.

Voters who went to the polls had a say on how that huge sum was spent. Its size may be appreciated

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RUSSIAN PACT CAUSES CRISIS IN ROUMANIA

All Members of Cabinet Resign—Maniu Urged to Take Helm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 18—The chapter of surprises which began Sept. 28 with the resignation of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu as Minister to London and delegate to the League of Nations, had a sequel yesterday with the resignation of the whole Roumanian Cabinet.

The trouble started over the question of a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union. Under pressure from France and Poland, Roumania has been trying to come into line with other border states, each of which has recently negotiated a nonaggression treaty with Moscow. Roumania's negotiations for a similar treaty, which broke down at Riga last year, were accordingly resumed this summer.

Mr. Titulescu, however, disagreed with the Government's proposals on the ground that what was actually being discussed was not a pact of nonaggression but a "pact of recognition of dispute about Bessarabia." This province, which formerly belonged to Russia, was occupied by Roumania at the close of the World War, but the Soviet Government never recognized Roumanian sovereignty in this region and it has been a bone of contention over since.

The resignation of Mr. Titulescu was immediately followed by an attempt at reconciliation on the part of the Government. After explanations the post of Foreign Minister was offered to him and he accepted. However, when he returned to Bucharest last week it was found that his policy and the Government's still were not in harmony.

But this time it is the Cabinet which has resigned, not the powerful diplomat who for many years has controlled some of the strongest strings in Roumanian internal politics from the distant vantage point of the Ritz Hotel in London.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

79—Is It Wrong to Gamble?

IF SO, how about betting on a friendly game of whist, golf or croquet? All such questions are subtle attempts to confuse the issue. Gambling as a money-making business is an unquestioned evil. As such it ought to be prohibited.

To begin with, it has a peculiar and unexplainable fascination for certain mentalities. Persons with such mentalities are easily lured into gambling games. In the next place, shrewd and unscrupulous persons see in this an opportunity to make money. There is not only the professional gambler; there is also the gambling house, run as a money-making business. If permitted to do so, it will use every art known to the modern advertiser and practical psychologist to lure men and women into its place of business. Under the perilous fascination of the game, they are lured on to financial ruin.

Selling liquor as a money-making business is, in this respect, like running a gambling house. Both should be regarded as public agencies, organized to make money by appealing to human weaknesses. As public agencies, their merits or demerits are not decided by asking such questions as: Is it wrong to bet on a game of whist? or: Is it wrong to taste liquor?

BANKERS INSIST NEW YORK MUST CUT STILL MORE

Declare $74,900,000 Slash More a 'Book Saving' Than a Real One

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The Tammany bloc in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, holding the balance of power in that body, today, finds that, after closing its eyes and slashing $74,900,000 from the city's 1933 budget, Wall Street is still dissatisfied with the economy showing and demands "real" cuts—not "bookkeeping savings."

Wall Street holds that reductions voted late yesterday which brought the $631,000,000 budget total down to $556,474,000 were insufficient; that, in effect, the chief cut of $49,750,000, achieved by scrapping the short-term subway financing plan instantly for 50-year subway bonds, represented merely a postponement of payment and not a solution.

Slashes in the budget made by the board followed a plain-speaking ultimatum by Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, National City Bank head who, with Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the Chase National Bank, went before the board to explain the status of the city's credit.

Demand They Get Into Line

"We don't believe," Mr. Mitchell said, "that the investing public in this country are going to be willing to take cuts that represent bookkeeping. They are going to insist that the cuts that are made represent a sound and honest determination to bring to this city, economies which are taking place in every individual's account, in every corporation's account. We merely ask you to get in line."

Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee led by Mr. Charles W. Berry, Comptroller, went through the huge book of city costs line by line and code by code, and the board made a number of specific economies.

Chief of these was the taking of $49,750,000 in amortization charges on subway bonds out of the 1933 budget for the next generation to take care of through the Berry 50-year bond plan, reduction of the appropriation for the teachers' training school by $543,993, and of other board of education items amounting to $287,000, elimination of a $90,000 item for the maintenance of the police department air service, reduction of public welfare funds by $100,000, reduction of donations to World War veterans by $400,000 and a $1,000,000 cut from the hospital department appropriation for temporary employees.

Vote to Cut Own Salaries

In addition, the board members voted to reduce their own salaries to the 1926 levels, to cut the pay of city commissioners to $12,000 a year and 10 per cent reductions in the pay of 324 holders of high-salaried positions exempt from civil service.

This leaves untouched 148,000 civil service employees who might voice resentment against the Democratic mayoralty candidate in the special election on Nov. 8—a group estimated to represent some 500,000 votes.

Mayor McKee sees in the long-term subway plan adopted by the board the end of the 5-cent fare, which has been a Tammany campaign pledge since the John F. Hylan mayoralty.

The Mayor said that the Berry 50-year plan would mean amortization charges of $22,000,000 a year by 1945, as compared with $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 under the short-term bonds.

Mr. Berry defended his plan with the statement that short-term financing of the subways was the seat of all the city's financial troubles.

"I am not interested in what happens in 1945," he told the board. "The important thing is what happens to the present generation. Succeeding generations should pay their share of subway improvements."

BRITISH TO VOID TRADE TREATY WITH RUSSIA

Parliament Opens With Parties Widely Divided on Ottawa Accords

By EVERARD COTES
Staff Correspondent
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 18—Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for Dominions, announced in the House of Commons today that the British Government has given six months' notice to the Soviet Republics of denunciation of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement of 1930.

This, Mr. Thomas said, was a precautionary measure to put Britain in a position, if necessary, to maintain the effectiveness of preference for Empire trade arranged at Ottawa in case the dumping of sweated goods should occur. It was necessitated by the agreement with Canada, which required Britain to discriminate against any foreign country which might stultify the intention of that agreement.

Open to New Agreement

Mr. Thomas added that the British Government remained anxious for the furtherance of trade with Russia, and that denunciation of the existing agreement need not interfere with legitimate and common sense Anglo-Russian trading agreements. Before any discriminatory action would be taken against Russia full investigation and examination would take place.

Regarding the breakdown of the recent negotiations with Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, Mr. Thomas said that in agreeing to these negotiations, the British Government was actuated by a sincere desire to bring to an end this unhappy dispute, but it became obvious in the two days' discussions that no agreement was possible.

The British Government could not accept the Free State request to reopen existing agreements, which had been entered into in complete good faith, unless some manifest injustice was disclosed, and no evidence that this was the case was brought forward, the British negotiator said.

Scandinavian Negotiations

Coincident with the first day's debate on the Ottawa agreements came announcement from the Foreign Office this afternoon that the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian Governments have accepted the invitation of the British Government to open conversations in London on tariff matters. The object of the negotiations will be to make trade agreements within the framework of existing treaties and within the limits imposed by Ottawa.

The conversations are the direct outcome of Britain's adoption of a tariff policy. When Britain made it clear that tariffs were to become a part of its national program, the Scandinavian governments made tentative approaches with a view to obtaining mutual trade arrange-

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Germany to Pay 12,000,000 Marks For Junking Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The Government has completed negotiations with German shipping companies for distribution of 12,000,000 marks (about $284,000) as subsidies for the wrecking of obsolete steamships.

This is approximately half of the sum originally provided to stimulate shipyard activity and remove "old bottoms" from the German merchant marine, announced in connection with the Hamburg-American-North German Lloyd subsidies this spring.

Vessels with a total of 400,000 tons will be broken up, half of which represents bottoms in the service of the Hamburg and Lloyd lines. If the North German Lloyd follows its outlined plan of breaking up 100,000 tons of shipping without direct subsidy, the extent of the present Government payments will be reduced by 3,000,000 marks.

Lonely Mountain in Sinai Desert Selected for Study of Solar Rays

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Mt. St. Catherine in the Sinai Desert, said by some to be the mountain top on which Moses received the Ten Commandments, is to be the site of a solar observatory, established by the Smithsonian Institution.

Seeking the highest and driest accessible spot in the Eastern Hemisphere, the Smithsonian explorers chose this desolate spot, rising 8540 feet above sea level out of the desert, it was announced by Dr. Charles G. Abbott, secretary of the institution. Observations were taken on the summit of Mt. St. Catherine for more than 100 days.

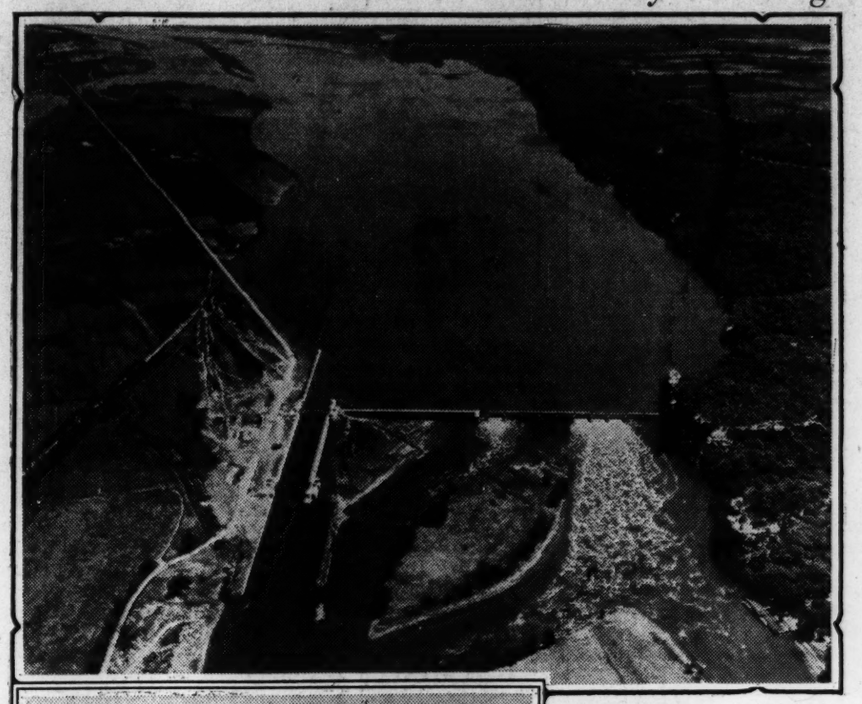
St. Catherine is about 12 miles south of Mt. Sinai, whose summit tradition accepts as the place of the revelation described in Exodus. The Biblical account, however, is vague and there has been considerable dispute among scholars. There has been a persistent tradition linking the Biblical story with the higher mountain. The nearest neighbors of the Smithsonian astronomers will be the monks of the great monastery of St. Catherine, 10 miles below on the mountainside.

For years the astrophysical observatory of the Smithsonian, under the direction of Dr. Abbott, has been measuring daily the amount of solar radiation in different parts of the Western Hemisphere—at Washington, Table Mountain in California, and Mt. Montezuma, Chile. This work is beginning to lead to important conclusions concerning variations in the earth's weather. Progress has been especially rapid during the past year, since the invention by Dr. Abbott of a mathematical machine for analyzing the results.

The observations must be made with the most extreme accuracy under the most favorable conditions to have any value. What is measured is the amount of heat from the sun that falls at any given time on a hypothetical black object with the dimensions of a cubic centimeter, placed at the edge of the earth's atmosphere. Nobody, of course, can get to the edge of the atmosphere to place and observe such a cube. It must be an imaginary cube, with the amount of heat it absorbs measured somewhere on the earth's surface.

A proper place for these measurements is a mountain top where water vapor will be at a minimum and where there is a minimum of dust and yet where living conditions for the observers are endurable and where political conditions are stable so that the Americans will not be attacked by bandits. Mt. St. Catherine, it is believed, comes close to satisfying all these conditions.

Where Ocean Liners Will Worm Their Way to Chicago



Upper, © Chicago Aerial Survey Company.
Lower, Courtesy United States Engineer Office to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNITS OF THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY

Top: Starved Rock Lock and Dam, Last in the Series Along the 60-Mile Course. Water Power Will Be Developed Here as at Other Dams on the Waterway. Bottom: Marseilles Lock, Completed by United States Engineers, and Now in Operation.

Increase in Big-Scale Farming With Higher Prices Forecast

Operator of Largest Wheat Area in United States Says Economic Situation Has Shaken Agriculture But Foundations Are Sound

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—The operator of the largest wheat farm in the United States, Mr. Thomas D. Campbell of Montana, says large scale industrialized farming had been badly shaken by the economic situation, but that its foundations are sound and that when prices get better it is certain to expand.

Mr. Campbell has 95,000 acres and is farming 20,000 at present. His line is wheat. He pioneered with the application of engineering and industrial methods to farming.

Several years ago before the slump there was much discussion of the future of what some termed "factory farming." Vigorous enthusiasts predicted it would displace the old methods to a great extent. Others deplored its coming as destructive to the farm home and rural life. Meanwhile various great farms were set up in the semi-arid regions of the West and South.

Much was expected of them by their originators and by agricultural engineers. As the author of the first and the largest of these undertakings Mr. Campbell reported yesterday on their present outlook.

"By a mechanized farm such as ours, I mean one where machinery is used exclusively," he said, "and where cost accounting is kept the same as in other industrial enterprises. The machinery is used continuously for many hours each year, instead of for a few hours as on the average farm. Our tractors operated more this fall than a tractor would operate on the average farm in 10 years.

"We have two 12-hour shifts and work day and night through the summer months. We have just completed a 90-day period of harvesting and plowing in which 16 tractors have run day and night continuously without one stop from mechanical trouble of any kind except such minor things as valve grinding and other adjustments. I don't believe that anything like this has ever been done before.

"Mechanized farming is sure to come on a big scale in the regions to which it is adapted. But the depression caught it in its infancy, and has done great damage. On my own farm

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Tests in Ginning By Government Aid Cotton Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LELAND, Miss., Oct. 18—What is the Government doing to help the farmer? is a question being agitated vigorously in agricultural regions as the national political campaign nears its climax. One answer is found in a little-known project expected to save many millions of dollars to the cotton farmer in the not distant future. It is the $200,000 cotton ginning laboratories of the Department of Agriculture at Stoneville, Miss.

Every man who handles it knows that cotton from the very same field and "picking" will, under different ginning conditions, vary greatly in class, hence in price. Modern speed as applied to getting cotton from the field to the press calls for artificial means of drying not needed when it was stored perhaps for weeks in cotton houses, and when the actual ginning was keyed to a tempo long forgotten, officials explain.

Mr. Charles A. Bennett of the bureau of agricultural engineering, after years of experimenting has invented a drier which is simplicity itself, and which gives a fiber of superior quality at far less cost than has hitherto been possible, it is stated. Experiments are made with every type of commercial gin stand, so far on some 50 varieties of cotton which are brought in from all sections of cotton area. In collaboration with Mr. Bennett is Mr. F. L. Gerdis of the bureau of agricultural economics, who has charge of the laboratory.

Japanese Capture Manchu Fortress

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Oct. 18 (AP)—Japanese headquarters announced today that the campaign against the Chinese insurgents east of Mukden was continuing successfully in spite of an early snowfall.

A Japanese regiment occupied the walled city of Jualjen, an insurgent stronghold 40 miles southeast of Tunghua.

The American citizen killed by bandits in the Hsinpin district was identified today as the Rev. Lloyd Putnam Henderson, formerly of Seattle, Wash., a Presbyterian missionary.

CHEFOO, China, Oct. 18 (AP)—News of further looting of American Missions in the Shantung area, where civil war conditions have prevailed for the last month, was received here today.

FEDERAL WORK ENDS ON ILLINOIS LAKES-GULF LINK

$7,500,000 Hoover Relief Project Gave Jobs to Many for 18 Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Government work on the Illinois Waterway, which is to open navigation between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, is practically completed, it is announced by Lieut.-Col. Dan I. Sultan, chief of the United States Army engineers here.

The last unit, a dam at Marseilles, Ill., a 2½-mile canal between the dam and the Marseilles lock, was put into use Saturday. This, as far as the United States engineers are concerned, virtually finishes the $7,500,000 project, undertaken by the Hoover Administration 18 months ago, and speeded up as an emergency employment relief measure.

During the week Colonel Sultan conducted on a tour of inspection a large party of business men, delegates from the various chambers of commerce along the route. They found some highway and railroad bridgework yet to be done, and a stretch of the channel to be widened from 100 to 200 feet. A formal opening is planned for next March.

This 60-mile link in midland waterways was begun by Illinois in October, 1920. Probable traffic on this waterway has been estimated at 10,000,000 tons annually. Navigation could begin at once if a number of bridge obstructions were removed.

The project extends from Lockport, Ill., where the canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago ends, to Utica, taking in the cities of Joliet, Channahon, Morris, Seneca, Marseilles and Ottawa. From Utica southward the waterway makes use of the previously improved Illinois River to Grafton, Ill., where it empties into the Mississippi 38 miles north of St. Louis, Mo.

The new 200-feet wide, 10-feet deep, Illinois waterway channel follows the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers, paralleling the old Illinois and Michigan Canal, built in 1848, which has become obsolete and unused except for small pleasure boats. The locks are 600 feet long and 110 feet wide in the clear, and their lift ranges from 18 feet to 40 feet 8 inches. Provision has been made for the development of water power by the State of Illinois at the dams at Brandon Road, Dresden Island, Marseilles and Starved Rock. The Sanitary District of Chicago has a power house at Lockport, in operation since 1908.

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THINGS PRESENT

A pleasant two or three minutes should be awaiting you in "Children and Their Pets" on the Editorial page. (And, yes, there is such a word as "feral"; it means "wild, untamed.")

While you are looking over the back page, take the time to read "A Slippery Charge" and "Every Inch a President" in the Mirror of World Opinion.

You have been in one many a time; now you can read all about it—"Five-n'-Ten" on the Home Forum page.

Are you ever confused about "farther" and "further"? Do you know when to use "less" and when to use "fewer"? Read "Confident Use of Comparatives" on the Educational page.

Whether you have time for the article or not, be sure to study the illustrations which accompany "Trees Have Style Points" on the Home Building and Gardens page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Why has the enrollment in high schools more than doubled since 1920? Has it ever occurred to you that prohibition might have had something to do with it? Professor Carver will discuss this point tomorrow in his "Prohibition Facts."

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page and the weekly Aviation column.

BOTH PARTIES PREPARE FOR FINAL SPURT

Detroit to Hear Hoover Saturday—Roosevelt Goes South

RADIO TO BE USED MORE EXTENSIVELY

New York Governor Expected to Discuss Bonus—Ford Supports President

With just three weeks more to go, the national campaign is quickening its tempo and is imparting some of its vibrations to the state and local campaigns.

President Hoover will speak in Detroit, Mich., Saturday night and will utilize the radio for a national hook-up once a week to Nov. 8.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is off to the South today for a series of "booster" speeches and is expected to state his stand on the veterans' bonus question.

Both parties are planning to increase radio facilities as the campaign enters its final stages.

Henry Ford, through the letterhead of the Ford Motor Company, comes out openly, for the reëlection of Mr. Hoover.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — From now to election day President Hoover and his spokesmen will utilize every opportunity on platform and radio to place squarely before the nation the contrast between the Administration's far-reaching reconstruction program and the so-called "pork-barrel" legislation, sponsored by some of his opponents, it was learned here from authoritative sources today.

President Hoover will travel to Michigan for the fourth of his vigorous campaign speeches at Detroit Saturday night, determined to thrust forward once more the picture of his own efforts to balance the federal budget at a time of unparalleled financial difficulty as contrasted to the resistance encountered among Democratic elements now opposing his candidacy.

President Hoover will leave Washington Friday evening on the Chesapeake & Ohio, under present plans. He will pass through Charlottesville, W. Va., and Charleston, capital of West Virginia. It is anticipated that he will make a series of rear platform talks en route but the specific stops have not yet been announced.

President Hoover at Detroit will speak in the same hall where a year ago he delivered a personal appeal to the American Legion not to pass the bonus.

Mr. Hoover will enter the automobile city with the slogan of his campaign already sounded by Mr. Henry Ford, in advance of his coming.

"We are convinced," declared a circular issued from Detroit by the Ford Motor Company, urging support for Mr. Hoover and sent to factory branches in all parts of the United States, "that any break in his program will hurt industry and employment.

Must Reëlect Hoover

"To prevent times from getting worse, and to help them to get better, President Hoover must be elected."

This statement was included in a longer message issued by the Ford Company, placarded under the significant title, "To Prevent Times Getting Worse."

Mr. Hoover's present plans call for a campaign built around this asserted contrast between Republican and Democratic leadership, in which the bonus will probably play an important part.

With only three weeks remaining, Mr. Hoover will deliver a speech a week over a nation-wide radio hookup. Tentative plans call for an invasion of the East, and a third trip into the West. The latter is expected to go further than either of the previous ones, and the idea of a visit to California just before election day has not been finally given up, particularly since reports from the coast brought by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, to the White House yesterday, have been encouraging.

Mr. Ford's advocacy of Mr. Hoover has heartened Republicans. Though always friendly to the Republican Administration, Mr. Ford is declared to be an independent in politics, and the reasoning which brings Mr. Ford's support will do the same thing, it is argued, from other industrial heads.

The circular marks a cleavage between Mr. Ford and Senator Couzens (R.) of Michigan, a former treasurer of the Ford Motor Company. Mr. Couzens has remained silent during the election and is generally classed with the Progressives, against Mr. Hoover.

Roosevelt Also in West

Mr. Hoover will speak at Detroit right after the appearance in adjacent territory of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on his second western visit. Governor Roosevelt is preparing his long-delayed statement on the bonus, and the issue is almost certain to flame up into a political question of major interest. Indeed, Mr. Hoover is thought likely to comment on the Roosevelt bonus speech, if the New York Governor does see fit to utter his views on the subject.

Governor Roosevelt has not mentioned the bonus since he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention. He has kept silent despite the demand of Mr. Alfred E.

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CURLEY CANCELS HIS SALVATION ARMY SUPPORT

Mayor's Attitude Is Taken Because of Miss Booth's Hoover Indorsement

Because Miss Evangeline Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, told newspaper reporters she would vote for President Hoover for reëlection, Mayor James M. Curley has canceled his personal support of the Army's welfare work.

Mayor Curley's stand was revealed yesterday in a letter to the Army chief, in which he declined an invitation to speak at the Salvation Army's $150,000 campaign meeting, held at the Hotel Statler. His attitude was that he could not continue to lend support to the Army, at least until it "returns to the policy of nonparticipation in matters political."

The Mayor also expressed his disapproval of the commander-in-chief's stand against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, which she has upheld as an ally of the Army in relieving the plight of the poverty stricken.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, another ardent opponent of President Hoover, attended the Army meeting and spoke in behalf of the campaign for the needy. Mr. Charles F. Hurley, Democratic candidate for reëlection as State Treasurer, also sat at the speakers' table.

The Mayor's letter is believed to refer specifically to an interview between newspapermen of Boston and Miss Booth early this week. At that time the Salvation Army head is said to have declared in clear terms that, as an organization, the Army is neither Democrat nor Republican, following which she is said to have expressed her own personal determination to "vote for Hoover just the same."

Less than one-half of the Mayor's letter was devoted to a criticism of Commander Booth's actions, the remainder assailing the Administration of President Hoover.

Meanwhile, 300 persons listened yesterday to Miss Booth's address at the Hotel Statler, in which she declared: "I do not believe any organization has received so much assistance from the American people as the Salvation Army. They love us for our charitable deeds."

Boston Art Notes

Swedish Peasant Art

At the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, there is an exhibition of unusual interest. It consists of wall hangings made by Swedish peasants in accordance with an old folk tradition. These pictures were made upon canvas or paper panels and were hung only in festival times. They were handed down from one generation to another. To the Swedish, they are known as "bonader."

The fresh, frank, richly decorative character of these panels, many of our contemporaries have tried hard to achieve. In their return to primitive and folk art, they confess a superiority in these simpler craftsmen who adorned surfaces with colors and pictures quite unsophisticatedly. The colors are planned according to no theories, the designs are not too carefully calculated. The peasant in his wood-carving or needlework feels a natural desire for order, or symmetry; he finds excess tiresome, variety agreeable. He fills available areas with ingeniously wrought figures, with flowers, swirls, lines and dots. The Biblical personages appear as upper-class Scandinavians, well dressed and well fed. The peasant does not require realism. Innately he has a sense of what looks best on a stretch of wall space or across a ceiling. His flat patterns are not provokingly realistic; they appeal to the eye and make the atmosphere of the room seem festive and hospitable.

The pictures at the Germanic Museum have been toned down by time, though one judges the palette amongst these northern painters was never extravagant as it is, say amongst the Hungarian or Jugoslav peasants. As we move toward higher latitudes, we find subdual.

Bands of script border the pictures, giving the texts which are so literally illustrated. Architectural details, festoons, drapery suggestions enrich the pictures, and flowers crammed into vacant spaces (primitive artists abhor a vacuum) do not seem at all intrusive. D. A.

Ready to Heat Homes of Jobless

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWTON'S MUNICIPAL WOODPILE

OLD RAILROAD TIES TO WARM NEWTON NEEDY

Mayor's Committee Makes Use of About 40,000 B. & W. Sleepers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 18—Newton's needy are going to keep warm this winter at very little expense to the city. Mayor Sinclair Weeks' Relief Committee, Inc., has given definite assurance of this through a far-sighted scheme in which the city obtained without cost approximately 40,000 railroad ties removed from the old Boston & Worcester Street Railway line along its four-mile stretch through Newton.

Throughout the summer many of the city's unemployed received work cutting up the old sleepers. The money paid out in weekly wages to several hundred unemployed will be more than offset by the saving in coal bills which the city would otherwise have incurred had it not obtained the old ties.

Other towns along the old railway line are adopting Newton's scheme. Most of the wood taken up is solid hard pine or chestnut and when sawed and split into stove and furnace sizes makes excellent fuel. Current wood prices range from $15 to $18 a cord. Already 200 cords have been worked up and are ready for distribution among the city's needy families. The remainder will require a small army of the jobless to prepare it for distribution during the rest of the year. Members of the Mayor's committee have served without charge. The group comprises many prominent business and social leaders.

Theaters

"The Gondoliers"

Hollis St. Theater—The Civic Light Opera Company, Mr. Milton Aborn, managing director, presents "The Gondoliers" as the second of its series of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. Week beginning Oct. 17, 1932

Mr. Late Nineties and Miss 1932 "assisted" at the performance of "The Gondoliers" yesterday evening at the Hollis Street Theater. The French idiom is used with purpose. With a large and obviously well-pleased audience they chortled with glee at the gay whimsicalities of Gilbert and clapped their appreciation of Sullivan's melodious score from the raising of the first curtain till the discovery of the long missing King of Barataria. It is hard to record who had the more fun—the spectators or the players.

Much was expected from those experienced artists, Mr. Frank Moulan, as the comic Duke of Plaza-Toro; Mr. William Danforth as the Grand Inquisitor, and Miss Anne Yago as the superbly haughty Duchess. There was no disappointment. Indeed, there was much of the Savoy tradition in their presentations. The surprises came in the general excellence of the lesser rôles. The rollicking gondoliers and their talented young brides contributed so largely to the success of the entertainment, indeed, that minor hardly seems the word. Played, danced and sung by Mr. Roy Cropper and a newcomer, Mr. Joseph Macaulay and that fascinating duo of damsels, Miss Vivian Hart and Miss Laura Ferguson, they never flagged in color and vitality. Where so much is good it seems almost unfair to mention instances, but strong praise is due to the delicate dexterity of phrasing by Miss Ferguson in "When a Merry Maiden Marries."

Said Miss 1932, "Well, that is one show (awful expression, that) that I could see all over again tomorrow night and enjoy every second of it." Mr. Late Nineties agreed it was a performance of gayety, charm—yes, and distinction.

"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary"

Copley Theater—The Copley Players, in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," by St. John Ervine. Week of Oct. 17, 1932.

Last evening Boston saw its first professional performance of "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," Mr. St. John Ervine's comedy of a temperamental, domineering actress whose selfish whims play havoc in the lives of everyday people, but who has the shrewd discernment to pick up the pieces and fit them again into a neat pattern before she is done. Shades of "Enter Madame," that delectable play of other years, and of some moods of Barrie, to say nothing of Mrs. Anne Douglas Sedgwick's memorable novel, "Tante." It is, perhaps a theme which never wears unbearably thin

Mr. Clive's company played with rapid and broad strokes which approached the farcical. Mr. Clive himself was most amusing as Mary Westlake's business manager who, having no command over his h's, is equally devoid of illusions as to his leading lady. Miss Viola Roach, returned to the Copley to play the lead in this particular comedy, made the most of her opportunities. It is hardly her fault if the somewhat shallow cleverness of the lines fairly cries out for the toss of Miss Marie Tempest's head or the sweeping gesture of Mrs. Fiske. Among the others one is inclined to single out for special comment the Uncle Henry of Mr. Francis Compton and the bewildered Mrs. Considine of Miss Valentine Sidney.

The audience was tolerant of fumbling lines and of what were certainly some of the longest waits within the memory of man.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages include "The Green Pastures," now in its last week but one at the Colonial, and "The Cat and the Fiddle," in its final week at the Shubert.

To the Shubert next Monday comes the revived "Show Boat," with Helen Morgan, Norma Terris, Puck and White, and William Kent still in the cast. The engagement is for two weeks.

The Aborn company at the Hollis will offer a double bill during next week, consisting of "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore." Mr. Aborn announces that at the conclusion of the Gilbert and Sullivan season already scheduled, his company will present a series of light operas by other composers—Herbert, Lehár, De Koven and others.

An operetta drawn from "Cyrano de Bergerac" will follow "The Green Pastures" at the Colonial, beginning Oct. 31.

At the Shubert, beginning Nov. 7, an operetta from Germany, "The DuBarry," will be presented.

"Best Years," the American comedy, will be offered by the American Theater Society at the Plymouth, for two weeks beginning Nov. 14.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will give her lecture-recital on "Beautiful Speech and the Art of Acting" at the Copley Theater next Sunday evening.

Motion Pictures

Stage Interlude

Mr. Richard Kean, a descendant of the Great Edmund, gave a recital of character sketches in costume at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday at 3 and 9 p. m. His voice is resonant, flexible and wide of range; his methods an epitome of that heroic, "almost forgotten art of acting," to which he dedicated his program. The characterizations included "The Old Bachelor"; Uriah Heep and Alfred Jingle from Dickens; Shylock and Cardinal Wolsey from Shakespeare; and "Peter the Miser," a somber portrayal of his own.

Herr Erich Pommer is the director of the English screen operetta, "Monte Carlo Madness," featured this week. Which means that there are some wonderful shots, distinguished handling of crowds and generally good entertainment. The young queen of an imaginary land goes to great lengths to tame a certain swaggering scapegrace of a captain in her navy (which seems to consist of one small battleship). Since she really likes "a masterful man" she humiliates him to her sorrow—which, being musical comedy sorrow, is only temporary. The puzzling thing is, why Captain Erickson doesn't at once recognize in the provocative miss he finds so alluring, his queen, whose portrait hangs in the ship's saloon. Miss Sari Maritza (her name the essence of operetta itself) behaves like a nice little débutante out for a lark. But she is pretty and mischievous and of the correct proportions for party frocks. And that is all that is necessary.

Herr Hans Albers, whose German origin gives his English speech just romantic accent enough to make him a good "Danish monster" of a captain, is terribly virile and lordly, and very striking in his well-cut uniform.

The types shown at the gaming tables in the Casino are fascinating. The very prototype of one of Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner's studies is there, all the tragedy of weary years lined in her face. There are worldlings of every sort—the clutter of pathetic humanity that is reputed to gather round those sinister, gleaming wheels. The natural montage of scenic beauty is brought out stunningly in silhouettes of rocks and trees, sea and shore, and panoramic views of Monte Carlo. M. L.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; fresh easterly winds.

Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Shifting east winds and gales over south portion and increasing east winds becoming strong tonight over north portion; overcast weather with rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	64	66	Montreal ...	44	50
Bismarck ...	28	36	Nantucket ...	60	68
Boston	58	68	New Orleans.	66	84
Buffalo	56	66	New York ...	62	66
Calgary	32	64	Norfolk, Va..	68	72
Charleston .	70	80	North Platte.	34	70
Chicago	56	58	Philadelphia.	66	66
Cincinnati ...	26	30	Phoenix,Ariz.	56	90
Denver	60	62	Pittsburgh ..	62	62
Eastport, Me.	52	62	Portland, Me.	54	62
Hatteras	74	76	Raleigh	68	80
Honolulu,T.H. ..	82	..	St. Louis	60	74
7p.m. Oct. 17	74	..	St. Paul	50	60
Helena,Mont.	34	42	Salt Lake City	36	50
Huron, S. D..	38	54	San Francisco	58	66
Jacksonvile.	68	82	SantaFe,N.M.	50	66
Kansas City.	56	76	Seattle	49	56
Key West ...	82	86	Tampa	76	84
Los Angeles .	62	72	Washington ..	66	68
Memphis	60	70	Wichita,Kan.	62	82
Miami, Fla...	76	82	Williston,N.D.	24	30

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 18.
B—Maximum Oct. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 1:11 p. m., Wednesday 1:44 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:28 p. m.

LAKES SEAWAY IS OPPOSED BY BOSTON GROUP

Protest Ratification of Treaty—Say It Would Not Aid New England

More power for the Boston Port Authority to enforce its rulings in connection with shipping and port problems is to be requested of the Massachusetts Legislature in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston at its first meeting of the season at the Boston Yacht Club last evening.

Resolutions were also adopted strongly opposing United States Senate ratification of the St. Lawrence Seaway project and commending members of the club for their efforts to have the army base at South Boston leased for private operation by the United States Shipping Board.

Efforts of the Port Authority, a joint state and city organization to improve conditions at the Port of Boston, to bring control of dock and shipping problems under one head and lead the way in developing and expanding the commerce of the port, were praised at the meeting. The Port Authority, established by the Legislature, without power to enforce its decisions has accomplished a great deal for the benefit of the port by neutral efforts and persuasion, it was pointed out.

Mr. Walter E. Doherty, custom house broker and president of the club, was authorized to appoint a committee to introduce a bill in the State Legislature to provide more power for the Port Authority.

Opposition to the St. Lawrence project was based on its "excessive cost, unwarranted necessity, and that it would be a disadvantage to the north Atlantic seaboard and the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore." Mr. Gerrit Fort, chairman of the board of directors of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, which officially took over operation of the army base Monday morning, said, "There is no possible way the St. Lawrence project could aid Boston or New England."

Private operation of the base by the group now in control, under a five year lease from the Shipping Board, is expected to accomplish great things for Boston, it was brought out at the meeting. Under federal operation nothing could be done to compete directly with other seaports, but a group of men such as are now operating the base can go out after new business, it was stated. Mr. Leo J. Coughlin, general manager of the new company, said present operators are representative of Boston and New England and have the interest of the port at heart.

RHODE ISLAND LIST OF WORKERS RISES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18 (AP)—Rhode Island manufacturing concerns added more than 6000 persons to their working forces in September and about 13,000 persons in July and September combined, Mr. Daniel F. McLaughlin, State Commissioner of Labor, reported today. In 219 plants, 53,803 workers were employed last month, this representing a 13 per cent gain from August and a 31 per cent increase from July.

Every industry and every locality in the State reported September gains, which were more pronounced in the cotton, jewelry, metal trades and rubber manufacturing groups. More persons are now employed by Rhode Island industry than at any time since November, 1931.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN OPEN CONFERENCE

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Oct. 18 (AP)—Women from six states met here today for the opening session of the 23d meeting of the New England Conference of State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. F. L. V. Spaulding of Manchester, president of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, extended greetings for the State, and Mrs. Edward H. Whitney of Rhode Island, chairman of the conference, responded.

Col. William A. Barron, chairman of the recreational development commission of the New England Council, told the delegates continued development of the recreational industry in this section of the country would not only add to the cash income of residents, but would give impetus to highway and community beautification projects.

No-Fine Week Curbs Hoarding of Books

Boston public library users apparently are first-class opportunists. On the first day of "Fine Cancellation Week" at the Boston Public Library and its branches, yesterday, 25,000 persons, mostly children, stormed the various buildings to returne overdue books and retrieve confiscated cards with "no questions asked." The rush was so great in many of the branches that extra clerks were needed and many applicants had to be turned away.

Yesterday 504 overdue books were returned. The first "missing" book recovered was Mr. Willis J. Abbot's "Naval History of the United States," which had been borrowed by a man or a member of his family in 1903. "I have read in the papers about the 'fine cancellation week,'" he said, "and I thought this would be a good opportunity to clear my conscience."

Nearly 8000 cards were cleared yesterday and 70,000 persons still remain on the blacklist, that is, have forfeited their cards for nonpayment of fines. In addition, 25,000 books are listed as "missing" at the library, according to Mr. Milton E. Lord, director of the library, who proposed the fine cancellation week." This privilege of clearing cards and returning overdue books without payment of fines lasts through Saturday.

WOMEN TO ISSUE G. O. P. LITERATURE

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will open Boston headquarters for the purpose of giving out information to the voter and for the general distribution of Republican campaign literature tomorrow in Store 18 of the Statler Office Building.

Mrs. Paul Keene of Cambridge, chairman of the project, announces that each day, at 12:10 p. m., a man or woman prominent in public life, will speak. Boston women, who are interested in the reëlection of President Hoover will be in attendance each day to assist all who may come for voting information.

HOLIDAY REDUCES IMPORTS

Imports at Boston for immediate consumption, during the week ending Oct. 15, were valued at $1,381,468, compared with $1,732,728 the previous week, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of Customs, who points out that the week was one day short of normal, owing to recognition of Oct. 12 as a holiday. Imports for warehouse were valued at $126,676, against $238,384 the week before.

Advertisers Hear Confidence Lauded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18—"Faith is the biggest contributing factor to any success, and an area without faith in itself cannot enjoy economic success," Mr. Willard B. Rogers of Hartford, member of the executive committee of the New England Council, told the first district convention of the Advertising Federation of America here today.

"New England has an unsurpassed market," he said. "With only 2 per cent of the area of the United States, it contains 6.65 per cent of the population and accounts for 7.56 per cent of the total sales. It has 8.4 per cent of the income of the country and 13.6 per cent of the bank deposits. It has 17.5 per cent of the savings, showing a reserve buying power of almost $5,000,000,000. In New England 51.2 per cent of the population are listed as gainful workers, while the average for the country is 49.5 per cent. The annual retail purchases per family in New England amount to $1899, while the figure for the entire country is $1670."

In a talk on "Fashion," Miss Lucy Park of Calkins & Holden, New York, said that fashion is turning its attention to quality and durability, and it is hoped that before long the demand for quality will be so definite a fashion that it can be relied on to bring returns.

LAXITY CHARGED IN REGISTRATION

Responsibility for alleged laxity in pushing the Boston registration drive for voters was placed at Mayor James M. Curley's door, yesterday, by Mr. Joseph J. Mulhern, director of registration for the Democratic State Committee. The former Senator charged that "registration facilities throughout the city were extremely inadequate."

Mr. Mulhern cited specific instances showing that voters were leaving the city offices without registering because of the small number of registration clerks to handle the crowds efficiently. Mayor Curley claimed that the facilities are the same this year that they were last year and that voters not registered were urged to do so five weeks ago by the local committee.

McKNIGHT'S BAIL INCREASED

An increase of $1000 made in the bail of Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, yesterday, brought his total bond to $10,000. The defendant is facing charges of larceny of $23,500 from Frankini Brothers, contractors, filed in the Middlesex Superior Court.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Home Club, East Boston: Meeting, Col. William H. Root, of the National Economy League, guest speaker. Open to public.

Junior League Association: Dinner meeting, followed by presentation of two one-act plays by Junior League Players, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 7:30.

Wilfred Academy: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Bridge, benefit Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Hotel Statler, 8.

Newton Civic Society: Political debate; speakers: Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Republican; Mr. John F. Fitzgerald, Democrat, and Mr. George E. Roewer, Socialist; John Ward School, Dolphin Road, 7.

Women in Business Section of New England Home Economics Association: Meeting, address, "Modern Trends in Kitchen Planning," by Mr. Daniel Ricker, architect, Edison Home Service Auditorium, 39 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Manuscript Club of Boston: Meeting, address, "Poetry's Possibilities," by Prof. George M. Sneath, Boston University, Hotel Westminster, 8.

Branch Five, National Association of Post Office Clerks: Meeting, Hotel Manger, 8.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Intourist, Inc.: Illustrated lecture, by Mr. Ewing Adams, lecture and traveler recently returned from Russia, Hotel Statler, 8.

Bridge tournament, benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children: short talk on "Duplicate Bridge," by Mr. Walter F. Wyman, Hotel Statler, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Camille," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Gondoliers," 8:15.
Copley—"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Monte Carlo Madness," film, at 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.
State—"Mr. Robinson Crusoe," film, at 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Taxation—the National Menace," by Mr. Carl P. Dennet, National Economy League branch chairman, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Woman's Civics Club: Meeting, Prof. Louis J. Johnson, speaker on "More Useful Representative Government," Brunswick Hotel, 2:15.

Boston Branch, American Association of University Women: Meeting, address, "How the Colleges Study the Individual," by Miss Florence Jackson, Wellesley Consultant on Careers, Wellesley College Club, 131 Commonwealth Avenue, 3.

Afternoon dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 4 to 7.

Junior League Association Conference: Meetings, luncheon and speaking programs, Y. W. C. A., morning and afternoon.

Women's Trade Union League: Annual sale of fall dresses, home of Mrs. Roland Baker, 81 Myrtle Street, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., through Wednesday.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.
Wilbur—"Camille," 2:20.
Hollis—"The Gondoliers," 2:20.
Fine Arts—"Monte Carlo Madness," film. At 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.
State—"Mr. Robinson Crusoe," film. At 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver: Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Paintings by Frances Lee. Through Oct. 22.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 607 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris, Drawings by Emanuele Romano. Through Oct. 29.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century; Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibits, see Monday's Monitor.

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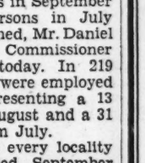
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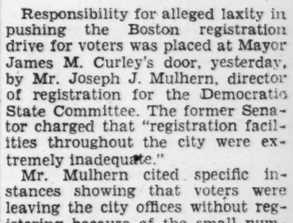
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NEW PRESTON CONN.

Extravagant Wet Assertions On Result of Repeal Exposed

Columbia Marketing Expert Says Reëstablishment of Liquor Business Would Make Slight Dent in Unemployment—Denies Benefits

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Selfish interests" motivate many who urge repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, according to Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing in the school of business, Columbia University. These interests, he says, are in the form either of gains to be made from the change, or from "something that they prefer to keep from receiving public attention, by raising a great dust elsewhere."

"Extravagant claims that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would bring about an upturn in business and usher in an era of temperance and law observance, frequently made by persons who urge a change in the present régime," he declares, "are not only fallacious, but are complete departures from simple common sense.

"Economc, social and international problems are crying out for solution, but through ignorance, inefficiency or conflict of personal interests of those in power and public position, are being grossly neglected.

Not Much Help Needed

"The reëstablishment of the distilling, brewing and saloon business would undoubtedly call for some additional raw materials and give work to a few people, but this business has always been notorious for the small amount of materials and labor required in proportion to its volume of sales."

A complete reëstablishment of the alcoholic beverage industries, even if all its employees were to be drawn from the ranks of the unemployed, would scarcely make a dent in our unemployment situation. In the meantime, sales of its products would displace the sales of other products now finding their way to consumers.

"Charges that the present prohibition laws are generally responsible for the increased lawlessness and crime in this country are gross exaggerations. The widespread use of the modern automobile has made new traffic rules necessary. Police courts are crowded with offenders against these rules. Similarly, prohibition had added new offenses, punishable by law. In this sense, and this sense only, prohibition is responsible for the increase in lawlessness.

Increase in Crime

"It is not denied that there has been a marked increase in serious crimes, but this increase is due to many causes. Crime has been growing since the World War in all western countries. England, for example, has suffered a marked increase in offenses against person and property. There is no Eighteenth Amendment in England.

"There is much loose talk about repealing the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted under it, but how many of those who think that they want a change have given any consideration as to what will take its place? No responsible person is urging the complete elimination of all regulation and control of production and use of alcoholic drinks. Is anyone so simple as to think that, if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, this will be the end of the prohibition controversy?

"The politicians are parrying this question because they know there is no course of action regarding this question that will be satisfactory to most people. Under these circumstances, wouldn't it be wiser for citizens to ask, 'What will happen next,' before encouraging or even approving a change?

"'We don't know where we're going, but we're on the way,' may, to the unthinking, sound like a grand adventure, but society exists solely because there have always been a few people who have taken the pains to try to look ahead to destinations before throwing the anchor overboard.

Prohibition Not New

"The prohibition question is nothing new to the American people. This country has had prohibition on a local basis for nearly a century. We have had a lot of experience with prohibition and without it. If it is at all possible to learn anything from experience, then there are certainly important lessons available on the prohibition question.

"Under local option which prevailed widely prior to 1914, prohibition was tried in hundreds of communities throughout the country. In many communities prohibition was tried, thrown out and tried again.

"As a result of these earlier experiments with prohibition, anyone with an open mind can, if he cares to look, see what the economic and social results of prohibition were and similarly what they were where prohibition was rejected. One need not guess on what will take place in this country if prohibition is revoked.

"All that is necessary is to look up what happened in hundreds of communities in which prohibition was tried and other hundreds of places in which it was turned down.

"The results were all much alike. When a community went dry, in spite of all of the usual dire predictions that were always made by the wets, retail trade in other lines picked up and improved. This is what one would normally and reasonably expect.

Liquor Money Wasted

"Money spent in liquor could not be spent for groceries, clothing and home furnishings. This point is so simple that it is surprising that anyone should fail to see it. Money spent for alcoholic beverages is just so much buying power turned away from the purchase of other commodities.

"When a community went wet, the sale of liquor came first in enough cases to cut the trade in other lines. Many retailers learned this lesson, and wholesalers and manufacturers who supplied them felt the effects. A prosperous liquor business meant a lean business for the others.

"In dry years retailers sold more clothing and children's shoes, furniture, kitchen equipment, agricultural implements, lumber, paint and other goods. When those same towns went wet, trade declined, credit dragged, mortgage and interest payments lagged, women and children were poorly dressed and demands on charity increased.

"In 1914, even with local prohibition prevailing over large areas of this country, the total consumption of alcoholic liquors cost the people approximately $2,000,000,000 a year.

"Had there been no Eighteenth Amendment and no important change in public sentiment toward this question in the meantime, it is probable that with the increase in population and changes in money values total expenditures for alcoholic liquors by 1929 would have been at least double the 1914 figure.

"Had there been no local prohibition the annual volume of liquor consumption in this country would, by 1929, probably have exceeded $6,000,000,000.

"Does anyone believe that if this annual amount of money had been spent in saloons and for alcoholic liquors this country would have been better off today? Is there anyone who believes that the diversion of this amount of purchasing power to alcoholic beverage from other necessities of life will in the future help to remedy our economic and social conditions?

No Protection Offered

"Some people raise the question of personal liberty. No one could be more opposed to the extension of social regulation over matters of purely personal concern than I am, but the use of alcohol is not merely a personal matter. Furthermore, the personal liberty appeal is ridiculous when applied to something that admittedly does no good and often causes much harm.

"Those who oppose prohibition on the grounds of personal liberty have not yet told us how they propose to protect the personal liberties of those who suffer the indignities and injuries from drinkers of alcoholic beverages.

"Some of us, at least, still adhere to the view that, precious as personal liberty may be, wherever it conflicts with what is good for society, it should give way. A little intelligent sportsmanship on the part of those whose personal liberties may be slightly cut down would help a lot.

"I do not overlook the discouraging aspects of present prohibition enforcement, of the demoralized conditions, and the cynical apathy that characterizes the attitude of our public officials as well as many of our citizens toward the question of prohibition. I am not overlooking the fact that the attempt at enforcement of prohibition is costing this country an enormous amount of money.

"Some of us are tired of paying interminably to help keep drunkards sober against their will. Without doubt, many who formerly favored prohibition failed to take these costs into account.

Most Dangerous People

"Most discouraging or all is the attitude of large numbers of people otherwise reputable, intelligent and interested in the public welfare, but who are careless and thoughtless in their attitude toward the prohibition question.

"It is these people who have increased the difficulties of law enforcement, who have directly or indirectly encouraged law breaking, and unwittingly have made themselves the allies of misgovernment. What do the ladies and gentlemen who encourage offenses against laws of our country réally think of themselves?

"There is no apparent prospect of any immediate change in the Eighteenth Amendment or in the prohibition laws, regardless of who is elected President. There are still far too many people who remember the conditions which prevailed under the saloons and liquor rule to permit any retrogression.

"There is danger, however, that in years to come the younger generation, that never saw the depths of degradation produced by alcohol, when its rule was the order of the day, may under the careless example of some of their elders, and as a result of the promotion of selfish interests, permit it to return again.

"That is a problem that everyone interested in the welfare of the people of this country must not overlook."

Planning Puerto Rico Benefit

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARTHUR FIEDLER AND JESUS SANROMA

The piano and orchestra score of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" is here being discussed by Boston's Puerto Rico-born pianist, Jesús Sanromá, and Arthur Fiedler, orchestra leader. Mr. Sanromá is chairman of the committee which is to give a concert at Symphony Hall next Sunday afternoon for the benefit of the 30,000 families left in need by the Puerto Rico hurricane. Mr. Fiedler will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Ravel's "Boléro" and other "popular classics." His colleague will be soloist in the "Rhapsody in Blue" and Rachmaninoff's "Concerto No. 2 in C minor." All the musicians are giving their services.

Big Scale Farming Expansion Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

with fixed hours of labor, machinery on a factory basis, etc.

"Prices cannot continue as low as they are, and when they come back to normal I expect to see mechanized farming increase greatly. When we started in we cut the cost of production of wheat nearly 50 per cent. The one reason that our type of farming is sure to expand is this lower cost price.

"The wheat of this country will be grown chiefly in the cheap semi-arid marginal lands of the West, in big areas with reduced costs and by modern machinery. The same applies to the Atlantic coast—in such states as New York, Maryland and North Carolina—but I don't think they will.

"The grain plains sections of the Far West and South, where no other kind of farming can prosper, will be the wheat-producing territory of the future, and the middle West will abandon wheat for corn, hogs, and diversified farming.

"The mechanized farm will come back and expand, but it will never crowd out the small farm, for the small farm is best adapted to the greater portion of the country. Its possibilities are not limited to wheat, but it can be applied to practically any crops except the deciduous and citrus."

Commenting on the possibility of the export of wheat from Russia, which he visited several years ago at the request of the Russian Government, Mr. Campbell said Russia would have little wheat for export this year, but ultimately would be a big factor in the world's export business.

we have lost a lot of money, because wheat prices are so low that we have had to sell at far below cost of production. In addition, we have had three years of severe drought. In 1931, out of 43,000 acres planted we did not harvest a single acre.

"We are now getting 22 cents a bushel for wheat loaded on the cars, including trucking costs. As trucking amounts to 6 cents a bushel, that means we get 16 cents a bushel for what costs about 55 cents a bushel to produce over a period of 10 years.

Come Back Quickly

"However we can produce cheaper than ever today and shall come back quickly when prices improve.

"If industrialized farming had started ten years ago it would have been able to build up reserves sufficient to carry it through. But it is only within the last five years that tractors and tractor equipment have been really dependable and free from extreme maintenance costs.

"Every farmer in the country is losing money at present prices and we are among them. But the mechanized farm feels it most, because it is more of a business. A single farmer has no pay roll. He and his family work without wages. A big farm like ours is like a company

ROCHESTER REPORTS HOME OWNERS GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Notwithstanding present economic conditions, more than half the families in Rochester own their own homes, increasing from 41.8 per cent in 1920 to 51.8 per cent in 1931, according to the United States Bureau of Census.

Of the city's 82,033 families, 57,355, or more than two-thirds, live in single dwellings. Only 12,040, or slightly more than one-seventh, live in apartments. Most of the 38,645 tenant families live in two-family dwellings where they have the advantages of yards and gardens.

HARTFORD PROFESSOR GETS GLASGOW CHAIR

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. George H. C. McGregor, a member of the faculty of Hartford Seminary Foundation since 1929, has been appointed regius professor of Biblical criticism of the University of Glasgow, an ancient chair originally founded by the Crown.

Dr. MacGregor studied at Cambridge and Edinburgh and received the degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Glasgow in 1929.

'Blue Book' Post To Stay in Legion And Oppose Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 18—The soldiers' cash bonus was called "the most dangerous thing before the American people today" by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, noted economist and statistician, last night, but he expressed the opinion that the bonus movement is at or past its peak and before long will be only a memory.

Colonel Ayres' remarks were made at a meeting of the Army and Navy Post of the American Legion, known as Cleveland's "Blue Book" Post, called to consider secession from the national Legion organization in protest against the bonus payment demands, made at its recent convention in Portland, Ore.

Believing that it can more effectively combat the bonus agitation by staying in the national organization, the Cleveland post turned down a resolution which proposed surrender of its charter. The post unanimously passed another resolution "emphatically disapproving" of the Legion's bonus demand and instructed its executive committee to formulate plans for educating the rank and file of legionnaires in Greater Cleveland.

Mr. George E. Hagenbuch, past commander of the post, presented the withdrawal resolution, urging the post to "play the rôle of dissenters as the Pilgrims did."

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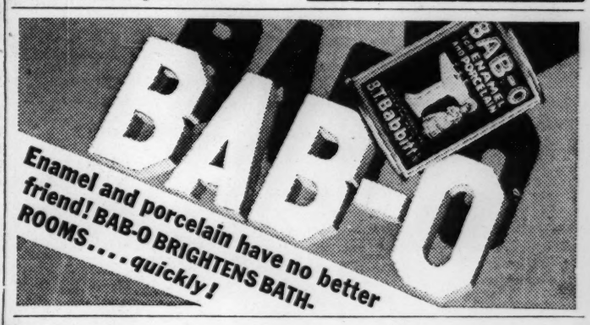

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Everything men and boys wear. Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price.

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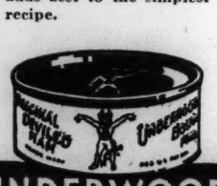

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Squibb's cleans teeth safely and thoroughly, by methods modern and effective. You run no risk of damaging tooth-enamel with harsh abrasives or irritants when you use Squibb's. It contains no grit—no astringent—nothing that can possibly be harmful.

Try Squibb Dental Cream tonight. See how beautifully it cleans—how it brings out the natural luster of your teeth and enhances the brightness of your smile. See how it refreshes. Your druggist has it, in big, economical tubes.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES 10 CENT SALE

These big 10c sale values are effective this week, October 17th to 22nd.

Campbell's Beans WITH PORK 2 Tins 10c

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NORWEGIAN Sardines Standard—In Olive Oil 2 Tins 10c

EVERY ONE A BIG SAVING

Baker's Cocoa	8 oz Tin	10c
Richmond Peaches	Lge Tin	10c
Mayonnaise	8 oz Jar	10c
Loaf Cheese White or Colored	½ Lb	10c
Tomato Juice Alice of Old Vincennes	Pt Bot	10c
Seedless Raisins	15 oz Pkg	10c
Richmond Jelly	9 oz Goblet	10c
Radio Tonics Assorted Flavors Price for Contents	Lge 28 oz Bot	10c
Cider Vinegar	Qt Bot	10c
Wheat Cereal White Spray	28 oz Pkg	10c
Shrimp New Wet Pack	No 1 Tin	10c
Aunt Jemima or Pillsbury's Pan Cake Flour	Pkg	10c
H.O. Oats Quick Cook Style	Pkg	10c
Rice Pops A ready to eat Cereal	Pkg	10c
Junket Desserts Assorted	Pkg	10c
2-IN-1 Shoe Polish	Tin	10c
Maraschino Style Cherries	5 oz Bot	10c

Pineapple Crushed or Tidbits 2 8 oz Tins 10c

WHOLE WHEAT Bread 2 Lge 20 oz Loaves 10c

Cup Cakes 2 Delicious frosted cakes in each waxed paper package 3 Pkgs 10c

Fresh From Our Bakery

Castana Cake	With Rich Frosting and Nuts	15c
Lemon Cookies	With Cocoanut 2 Lbs	27c
Doughnuts	Made With the Finest Doughnut Flour Known Doz	15c
Coffee Rings	2 for	25c

More 10c Values This Week

Camay Toilet Soap	2 Bars	10c
Prepared Mustard	Finest 8½ oz Jar	10c
Stuffed Olives	Finest 3 oz Bot	10c
Cooking or Table Salt	4 lb Bag	10c
Ivory Soap	2 4 oz Bars	10c

Prices for Boston and Vicinity

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Those important years of GROWTH!

HAPPY, carefree children—what parent is not vitally interested in the welfare of his son and daughter? See that they receive the proper amount of nourishing food.

To be sure of fullest nutrition, do not be satisfied with "just any brand." Mueller's Elbow Macaroni offers a proper balance of the food elements needed for proper growth. Mueller's is higher in food value, tastes delicious, and cooks up far lighter and fluffier.

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PENN LOOKING FOR GREAT TEAM

Harman Régime Acclimating Itself Successfully —Engle a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 — The University of Pennsylvania has the makings of one of the finest football teams that the instutition has developed in several years, as the new management of Harvey J. Harman, now in the second year, and the transfer of all authority to the faculty itself, settles into its stride.

With three victories to its credit, culminating with its triumph over the Dartmouth College team last Saturday, the eleven is working like a well-oiled machine, and even though several of the leaders, headed by Stanley J. Sokolis, '33, its captain, are temporarily out of the lineup, the substitute are so in tune with the management, that little or no loss is noted.

Two important factors are accountable for this. First, the return to college and eligibility of Roy W. Engle '34, center of the 1930 team, brings back a roving center who now stands close to All-American status, resembling to a considerable extent the great play of the Harvard star, Ben Ticknor. Second, a hard-fought battle between a pair of aspirants for the quarterback position, with both displaying a headiness and resourcefulness which makes the presence of either a surety of well thought out variation of play. Edward S. Masavage '33, substitute last year, and Lionel F. Collis '33, a fullback last year, are so thoroughly equipped for the position, that between them they accounted for the victory over Dartmouth.

Ready for Polish

With the essentials of offensive play well developed as the result of the wealth of veteran material, the officials in charge of the squad are now in a position to devote their attention to the finer points of the game, and future contests are likely to see much trick and craft play, with traces already making their appearance.

In addition to the two foremost contestants for the field generalship, Harman possesses a couple more backfield men who are capable quarterbacks, though they are more likely to be utilized as emergency backs under the circumstances. These are Monroe G. Smith '33 and Melville P. Chamberlin Jr. '34, and they may count largely in working out many of the trick plays.

Carl J. Perina '33 is now settled into his place at fullback and general utility player, and is in condition to prove a strong factor in the later games, though his sensational skill of 1931 is not yet in evidence. In his support are Chamberlin, and now John G. Lima '34, relegated to the junior varsity when the eleven returned to Franklin Field, after the preliminary practice, has developed so well as to be regarded as second-string fullback, replacing John K. Edwards Jr. '33, who has been off the team temporarily for the past two weeks, and has just returned.

Kellett Develops

Of the halfbacks, the veteran George A. Munger '33, is now temporarily on the shelf, but may be counted on to be as useful as Perina in the games to come. In his place, Donald S. Kellett '34, a substitute last year, has developed into an all-round player on both attack and defense, who is quick to take advantage of the fine opportunities which come to him under the style of play which Harman is now developing, of wide open holes through the line, in which Perina is less successful due to his slow starting. Edward D. Lewis '34, also a veteran and letter man, is the other member of the first-string trio, and his part is largely defensive, though his end running helps considerably to vary the play. But the biggest success of the coaches so far has been the development of very high class substitute material in the backfield, so that there are two or three players for halfbacks who are fully prepared to display fine skill when needed. Nicholas Trretola '33, a substitute center last year, and William S. Shanahan '34, both saw service in the Dartmouth game, while Robert R. Onderdonk '33, Albert K. Trout Jr. '34, Frank Pits '33, and a pair of sophomores, Paul G. Basehore Jr. '34, and Henry H. Kozloff '35, are possibilities.

But it is the development of the line as a whole which stamps the team as a great possibility. From tackle to tackle, three groups of forwards are all working like machines on offense, and though they slip a bit on defense at times, are growing in strength in this department also. Only a fine overhead attack against the reserve line, with several third-string players, enabled Dartmouth to make the only score made against Pennsylvania this season.

Naturally, the pivot position plays a large part in this respect, and the play of Engle at center is of a class to make for unlimited power on both attack and on defense. Behind him is John M. Kline '34, on the rare occasions when he goes off, while the freshman center of last year, Robert M. Witham '35, is also a tower of strength in reserve. Joseph W. Burk '34, and Robert H. Powell '34, are the remainder of the center group, but stand little chance to get much work in the games.

Veteran Guards

Osberr P. Willson '33, and Frank Yablonski '33, are the veteran pair who hold down the guard positions. Yablonski was off the squad last year, but has come back with great power this season, and is supporting Engle with great effect on defense, while responsible for making many of the openings for the line play of the backs.

In this connection, the new rules have forced much better work of this sort than in previous seasons. With the play stopping the instant the runner goes off his feet, the linemen must see that he has a clear space to rush through without loss of momentum, to give him a chance to retain his footing beyond the scrimmage line. Both Willson and Yablonski have developed this well in connection with Engle, and it has counted for much in the play of the team. Two other letter men, Dudley F. Giberson '34, and Robert E. McCaffrey '34, are the second-string pair, and are also effective, while still a third combination of A. Paul Cresci '35, and Edward F. Kennedy '34, the latter replacing John P. Powhida '33, now off the squad, can fill in also.

Stanley J. Sokolis '33 is the outstanding tackle, though temporarily off the team for the Dartmouth game. Balancing him on the right side is one of the outstanding developments of the season, a local youth from Northeast High School, Philadelphia, Howard H. Colehower '33, who has been on the edge of the squad for several years, only to come forward brilliantly this season. Replacing Sokolis at present is Carl A. Palombo '34, also a second-string player for several seasons, with L. K. Bainbridge '33, another letterman, ready to relieve Colehower on the few occasions when the latter needs rest. William T. Sweeney '33 acted as relief man for Palombo on Saturday with Robert A. Detweiller '35 also listed as a possibility.

Selection of Ends

Two pairs of ends are already selected for the team, with contests at both ends for which is the better. At present, Cecil J. Burnett '33, at left, and Melbourne W. Hemeon '33, are leadoff men, with John B. Powel '33, second on left and John S. Pennypacker '35, ready to step into Hemeon's shoes if he gets a chance. Back of these is a strong reserve of John N. Eustis '33, William M. Nash Jr. '34, J. Ellwood Ludwig '34, Edward Hopkinson 3d '34, William F. Doughterty Jr. '34, and Wesley J. Tanseer '35, a younger brother of the star of the past two seasons.

Bruins Prepare For Hockey Season

Boston Bruins will open their National Hockey League schedule for the 1932-33 season at Toronto against the champion Maple Leafs Nov. 10. They will play their second game against Canadiens at Montreal, Nov. 12, and Nov. 15 they will play their first home game with Montreal Maroons as opponents. This announcement came from Art Ross, manager, at a dinner given by the Bruin management at the Hotel Manger, Boston, last night.

The Bruins, now in Boston, leave tonight for Quebec, where preliminary training starts tomorrow. Ross and President Charles F. Adams announced that the locals will play four exhibition games before the season opens, one of the games calling for the Bruin Cubs to face the Quebec Beavers of the Eastern Canada Hockey Association, then the Bruins will play the same Beavers to be followed by a skirmish between the Cubs and Bruins and the climax will see the Bruins face Canadiens Nov. 6. All exhibition games are to be played in Quebec.

Some 40 players are on the roster of the two clubs and all except Myles J. Lane, present Boston University football coach, and George Owen Jr. are to report tomorrow. Lane will report after his football duties are over and Owen is undecided as to what arrangement he can make in regard to his business. It is possible that he will play all games, or eliminate the long trips or not play at all. If he plays he probably will report at Quebec by Nov. 1.

At the dinner last night the Bruins were represented by President Adams, Manager Ross, Frank J. Ryan, publicity director, and Weston W. Adams, son of the president and treasurer of the club. Two players were present, Fred Hitchman, veteran defenseman, and Nels Stewart, newly acquired star from Montreal Maroons, who expressed himself as well satisfied to be with the Bruins.

Out of the list of 40 players Manager Ross picked two squads which divide the Bruins from the Cubs, but stated that alterations are apt to occur after practice opens. The players and teams last played on in squads follow:

BRUINS

Wings—Marty Barry (Bruins), Dit Clapper (Bruins), Perk Galbraith (Bruins), Obs Heximer (Springfield), Frank Jerwa (Bruins), Joe Lamb (N. Y. Americans), Harry Oliver (Bruins) and Frank Ingram (Philadelphia Arrows).

Centers—Jack Beattie (Bruins), Billy Burch (N. Y. Americans), Art Chapman (Bruins) and Nels Stewart (Montreal).

Defense—Fred Hitchman (Bruins), Joe Jerwa (Cubs), George Owen (Bruins) and Eddie Shore (Bruins).

Goal—Tiny Thompson (Bruins).

CUBS

Wings—Dick Benson (London), Sheldon Buckles (Arrows), Walter Hartnott (Cubs), Ed Jeremiah (Cubs), Harold Johnson (Cubs), Lloyd Klein (Cubs), Fred Metcalfe (Tulsa), Ted Saunders (Cleveland), Billy DePaul (Minneapolis 1930-31) and Donie Weir (Cubs).

Centers—Milton Brink (Cubs), Alec Cook (Cubs), Connie King (Arrows), Peggy O'Neil (amateur) and Frank Spain (amateur).

Defense—George Boucher (playing manager from Black Hawks), Harry Foster (Cubs), Bob Davie (amateur), Frank Shaw (amateur), Myles Lane (Cubs), Arthur Erickson (amateur).

Goal—Percy Jackson (Cubs), Alec Wood (Black Hawks).

Other players including amateur are expected to report for tryouts; but unless they prove of value, no announcement will be made regarding them.

IRISH FREE STATERS DEFEAT WELSHMEN

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

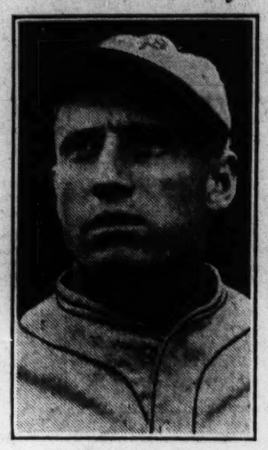
LONDON, Oct. 18—The interleague match at Dalymount Park, Dublin, Sunday, between the Irish Free State League and the Welsh League resulted in a win for the former by 2 goals to 0. The game never reached really high standard and the Irishmen owed their success to the fact that their forwards showed better "finishing" ability than their opponents. The Welshmen were on the offensive at the outset and for the greater part of the first half the game was a battle between the Welsh forwards and the Irish backs.

Immediately after the change of ends, however, the Irishmen took the lead with a goal scored by F. Wonnacott, Shelbourne's centerforward. Subsequently play alternated rapidly between one end of the field and the other and 15 minutes from the end of the game, J. Reid, Dolphins' inside left, added the home team's second point.

TORONTO CLUB TO LIQUIDATE

TORONTO, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Toronto Baseball and Athletic Club, holders of a franchise in the International Baseball League, decided today to go into liquidation. Action toward that end was taken at a meeting of club directors and shareholders. A few days ago it was announced the city of Toronto would auction the Maple Leaf Stadium, property of the baseball club, for arrears of taxes. Taxes for 1929, 1930 and 1931, amounting to more than $25,000, were unpaid. These are given as the greatest of the club's liabilities. The directors announced that, following the action of the Toronto City Council in putting the stadium up for auction, there was no other course open to them. The directors also charged that lack of cooperation on the part of the City Council and failure to provide promised transportation to the grounds was largely responsible for present conditions. A meeting of the creditors of the club will be held within the next few days and a trustee appointed.

Most Valuable Player



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLES H. (CHUCK) KLEIN
Philadelphia Nationals.

Chuck Klein Most Valuable Player

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—As the climax to his steady rise toward the top, Charles H. (Chuck) Klein of Indianapolis, cleanup batter of the Philadelphia Nationals, today emerged as the choice of the baseball experts for the distinction of being the National League's most valuable player during the 1932 season.

Klein was third in the 1930 voting and runner-up to Frankie Frisch, St. Louis Cardinal captain, last year in the balloting by a committee representing the Baseball Writers' Association of America. His selection was announced by J. Roy Stockton of St. Louis, chairman of the committee.

The Phillie rightfielder, now generally rated among the greatest all-around batsmen in the major leagues, won the honor from Lonnie Warneke, the Chicago Cubs' sensational freshman pitcher, and Frank (Lefty) O'Doul of Brooklyn, league batting champion, in a brisk three-cornered contest.

Klein received 78 points out of a possible maximum of 80. He was the first choice of six and second choice of the remaining two members of the writers' committee. Warneke, first choice of two critics, was next with 68 points. O'Doul finished with 58. Paul Waner of the Pirates and Riggs Stephenson of the Cubs, with 37 and 32, respectively, completed the top five.

Frank Frisch, the 1931 winner, received only three points, one less than the young St. Louis pitcher, Dizzy Dean. Hack Wilson of Brooklyn, 1930 selection, collected 6 points.

Klein made a fine record in every offensive department, besides showing speed and skill on the defense. He finished third in the National League batting race with .346, tied with Mel Ott for home-run leadership with 38, led both leagues in run-scoring with 154, drove in 134 runs and stole 20 bases.

Twenty-four players were mentioned in the balloting, in which each of eight writers listed 10 candidates, in the order of preference. The points were figured on the basis of 10 for first place, nine for second, etc. The complete results of the poll follow:

Player	Club	Pts
C. H. Klein	Philadelphia	78
Lonnie Warneke	Chicago	68
F. J. O'Doul	Brooklyn	58
Paul Waner	Pittsburgh	37
Riggs Stephenson	Chicago	32
William Terry	New York	25
Donald Hurst	Philadelphia	24
Harold Traynor	Pittsburgh	17
Billy Herman	Chicago	16
Melvin Ott	New York	15
Bob Brown	Boston	10
Babe Herman	Cincinnati	8
Lloyd Waner	Pittsburgh	6
Walter Berger	Boston	6
Hack Wilson	Brooklyn	6
Ernest Orsatti	St. Louis	6
Walter Maranville	Boston	5
James Wilson	St. Louis	5
Anthony Cuccinello	Brooklyn	4
Dizzy Dean	St. Louis	4
Frank Frisch	St. Louis	3
Jimmy Collins	St. Louis	3
Floyd Vaughn	Pittsburgh	1
Guy Bush	Chicago	1

Members of the selection committee, in addition to Stockton were Paul H. Shannon, Boston; Thomas Holmes, Brooklyn; Wayne Otto, Chicago; Thomas Swope, Cincinnati; George Phair, New York; Stoney McLinn, Philadelphia; Edward Ballinger, Pittsburgh, and Martin J. Haley, St. Louis.

CORNELL ATHLETES AWARDED TROPHIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18—Fifteen of the outstanding track and field athletes at Cornell University have been awarded Moakley Cups for their individual excellence. The trophies were awarded by Foster M. Coffin, alumni representative, on behalf of 15 Cornell clubs, donors of the prizes.

John F. Moakley, veteran track coach at the university, in whose honor the cups are named, made the selections. Those who received awards follow:

100-Yard Dash—R. F. Hardy '34, East Orange, N. J.

220-Yard Dash—R. J. Kane '34, Ithaca, N. Y.

High Hurdles—J. A. Bennett '34, Indianapolis, Ind.

Low Hurdles—H. A. Rinder '34, Ellicott City, Md.

440-Yard Run—R. A. Rosan '33, Milford, Conn.

880-Yard Run—J. R. Mangan '34, Rutland, Vt.

One-Mile Run—P. F. Finch Jr. '33, Elmira, N. Y.

Two-Mile Run—M. O. Kellogg '32, Jackson Heights, L. I.

Broad Jump—V. K. Hendricks '32, Oak Park, Ill.

High Jump—J. G. Cunningham '34, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Shotput—N. E. Martin '34, Garden City, L. I.

Hammer Throw—M. R. Watt '34, Port Washington, L. I.

Discus Throw—H. L. Arbenz '34, Wheeling, W. Va.

Javelin Throw—R. A. Reikert '33, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pole Vault—D. F. Cook '34, Paterson, N. J.

DODGERS SIGN MUNGO

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers, apparently determined to get their 1933 baseball cast lined up early, today announced the signing of Van Lingle Mungo, sensational young pitcher. Terms were not announced. Mungo came up with the Dodgers near the end of the 1931 campaign and this year was a regular. He comes from Pageland, S. C. Frank (Lefty) O'Doul, National League batting champion and the Dodgers' left fielder, was signed some time ago just before he left for a winter in Japan.

CROSS-COUNTRY AT RUTGERS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 18—Cross-country running has been restored as an intercollegiate sport to Rutgers University's athletic program, it was announced yesterday by George Little, director of physical education. Cross-country racing was dropped by Rutgers about a year ago.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Springfield 2, Penn State 1.

MICHIGAN AND PURDUE LEAD

Only Untied and Undefeated Elevens Left in Big Ten Football

BIG TEN FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Michigan	2	0	0	29	6	1.000
Purdue	2	0	0	14	6	1.000
Indiana	1	1	0	19	7	1.000
Wisconsin	1	0	7	40	7	.500
Northwestern	1	0	1	32	15	.500
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Ohio State	0	1	1	7	21	.000
Minnesota	0	0	1	0	7	.000
Illinois	0	0	1	0	26	.000
Iowa	0	0	2	0	46	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—In a sequel to the post-season charity game which threw the Big Ten football championship into a three-way tie last year, Purdue University attacks Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. This is a big feature of the title campaign this week-end, though three other games are scheduled between Intercollegiate Conference elevens and two members engage outsiders.

Undefeated meet when Indiana University appears at University of Chicago, the latter encountering its first Conference opponent of the season. University of Michigan expects to score its third Conference victory when University of Illinois shows up at Ann Arbor. University of Minnesota anticipates victory on its journey to University of Iowa at Iowa City, Iowa. Outside rivals are entertained when Ohio State University goes to University of Pittsburgh, and University of Wisconsin receives a visit from Coe College.

Purdue scored its second victory of the title race when it defeated Wisconsin 7 to 6 last week-end. The Boilermakers beat Minnesota a week earlier, 7 to 0. Purdue's superiority over Wisconsin was better shown by its 15 first downs to five, and its 298 yards gained to Wisconsin's 153. The Boilermaker line proved so strong and consistent that the backs were content to rush and plunge, and called only four passes, two of which connected for good gains. Roy Horstman '33, fullback, made the touchdown and much yardage, in which the new halfback, E. J. Carter '35, shared prominently. Paul Pardonner '34, quarterback, kicked the after point that made the difference between victory and tie.

Northwestern Improves

Northwestern will find Purdue more formidable than Illinois, which the Wildcats defeated, 26 to 0, last week-end. Good blocking and better ball handling was shown by Northwestern, while the punting, passing and plunging of O. M. Olson '34, fullback, eclipsed the work of E. J. Renter '33, who is supposed to be the all-around star of the team. Each made a touchdown, and the others were scored by Edgar Mansker '34, end, and J. J. Sullivan '34, sub-halfback. In the post-season game a year ago, Purdue defeated Northwestern by the score of 7 to 0.

Indiana and Chicago should be well matched at Stagg Field here. The Hoosiers defeated Iowa, 12 to 0, and previously tied Ohio State, 7 to 7. Indiana looked fast and clever, and scored on the breaks. The first was a safety, two points, when Iowa, forced to its own one-foot line, punted and the punter stepped over the end zone. A field goal by FitzHugh Lyons '34, halfback, followed. After an Iowa fumble, Don Zeller zigzagged 27 yards for the touchdown and Lyons kicked the after point.

Chicago proved its caliber, 20 to 0, against Knox College, after three-quarters of milling in midfield had raised doubts among its followers. The Maroons were unable to rise, after the 7-to-7 tie with Yale, against the small Midwestern college until they wore them down. Then Vinson Sahlin '34, halfback, and H. O. Page Jr. '34 broke away for long runs and touchdowns, the former making two and the latter kicking two after points. Peter Zimmer '34, halfback, who starred against Yale, played a good part of the game but didn't get a chance to run against Knox after it softened up. Indiana defeated Chicago, 32 to 6, a year ago.

Michigan Strengthens Position

Michigan strengthened its position as an outstanding favorite by defeating Ohio State, 14 to 0. The Wolverine defense was superb. Two surprise passes, hurled by H. L. Newman '33, quarterback, to John Regeczi '35, halfback, and I. B. Williamson '33, end, scored the touchdowns, and Newman place-kicked the after points. Michigan defeated Illinois last year, 35 to 0.

Minnesota came from behind to squeeze out a 7-to-6 victory over Nebraska, the Big Six leader. J. A. Manders '33, powerful fullback, scored the touchdown and kicked the extra point. Wisconsin's rival, Coe, played a scoreless tie with Grinnell. Ohio State's antagonist, Pittsburgh, defeated the United States Military Academy, West Point, 18 to 13.

CHESS MASTERS TIE FOR MAJOR PRIZES

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS' STANDING
Final

Players	Won	Lost
Dr. A. A. Alekhine	8½	½
I. I. Kashdan	8½	½
Capt. J. J. Araiza	6	3
Dr. J. A. Asiain	5½	3½
Capt. J. Vazquez	4½	4½
E. Gonzalez	3½	5½
J. Medina	3½	5½
M. Acevedo	2	7
Col. M. Soto-Larrea	1½	7½
J. Brunner	1½	7½

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18 (AP)—By winning his adjourned game with J. Medina of Zacatecas in 65 moves, Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, world chess champion, equaled the score of Isaac I. Kashdan of New York and tied that player for first place in the international tournament ended early this morning.

The totals of the two leaders were 8½ to ½. They will divide the first and second prizes. Capt. J. J. Araiza won the third prize, Dr. J. A. Asiain the fourth, and Capt. J. Vazquez the fifth.

BRAVES RECALL REG RUST

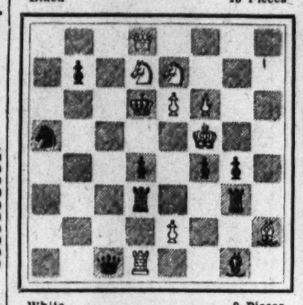
Lud Wray, coach of the Boston Braves football team of the National League, has announced the release of two players and the recall of another. Reg Rust, former Oregon State halfback who has been kept on the sidelines most of the season with mishaps, has been called in from the Pere Marquette eleven, a Braves farm. The two men released are Peterson, a tackle, and Oden, a quarterback. Boston's next game is against the New York Giants on Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

CHESS

By Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1453
By B. Restad

Black 10 Pieces

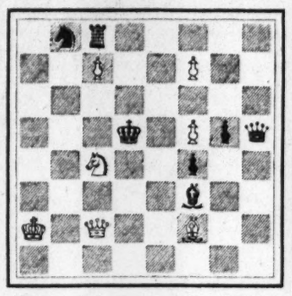


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Skakbladet, 1931)

PROBLEM NO. 1454
By F. F. L. Alexander

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, second half 1931, W. Morning News)

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1451. Q-Q8

No. 1452. 1. Kt-B6 threat
1. Kt-Q7
1. ——— KtxKt
2. R-R6
1. ——— Kt-K6
2. PxKt
1. ——— Kt-K4 or R7
2. RxKt

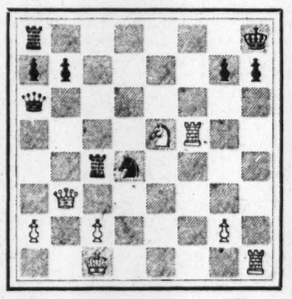
End-Game No. 117. Black wins: 1 PxKt (Black), BxQ; 2 P-B7ch, K-K2; 3 B-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 4 Kt-Kt6ch, KxKt; 5 P-B4 mate.

END-GAMES

At this point Black has played Kt-Q5, with many threats White, however, is able to escape brilliantly. Won by Lewitt in a Berlin tournament last year.

End-Game No. 118

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

A 10-board match between teams representing the Boston City Club and the Providence Chess Club was held Saturday, Oct. 8, at the Weber Duck Inn, Wrentham, Mass. After some hours of play, Boston was leading, 4 to 3. As dinner was ready and no arrangements had been made for after-dinner play, the three remaining games were draws by agreement (two favored Boston and the third was about even); thus the final score was 5½ to 4½. A return match later in the season is anticipated.

The October Social Chess Quarterly is just out. In addition to the regular features, there are "Strategy and Tactics," by Znosko-Borowski, and "Problem Section," by Brian Harley. Each of these men is an expert in his field, and their efforts in this issue promise well for the future. Miss Menchik continues her lucid discussions of the openings with the Max Lange Attack. The Empire Social Chess Club, which began under the auspices of Whiteleys, a London department store, has grown rapidly in its three years and is to be congratulated on its magazine (which has now reached an issue of 3500), one of the most interesting published anywhere.

The two games below were played in this year's British Chess Federation Congress. The first is from the championship event; the second from the major open tournament, won by the winner of this game, with the loser only half a point behind in the final standing

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Fairhurst White	Golombek Black	Fairhurst White	Golombek Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	t-Q4	P-R3
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	21 P-B4	Q-B4
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	22 Q-Q3	P-QKt4
4 Q-B2	B-K5(a)	23 B-R2	P-Kt3
5 Q-R4	P-K3	24 P-QKt4	Q-Kt3
6 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	25 R-B2	B-Kt2
7 B-Kt5	B-K2	26 K-B	P-B3
8 BxKt	BxB	27 R(B2)-K2	PxP
9 P-K4	Castles	28 KtxQP	BxKt
10 P-K5	B-Kt4(b)	29 BxB	Kt-B3
11 Q-B2	P-KB4	30 BxKt	PxB
12 P-Q5	PxP	31 Q-QB3	R-B
13 PxP	Q-K2(c)	32 Kt-K6	KR-K
14 B-B4	K-R	33 KtxB	KxKt
15 CastlesKR	B-B5	34 P-K6ch	K-Kt
16 QR-K	Kt-R3	35 R-Q2	R-K2
17 P-QR3	QR-K	36 R-Q7	R(B)-K
18 Q-K2	Kt-Kt1	37 R(K)-Q	P-B4(d)
19 P-KKt3	B-KR3	38 R(Q)-Q6	Resigns

(a) A waste of time, as the next few moves show. 4 . . . P-K3 is indicated.

(b) To prevent White's castling. 10 . . . B-K2 is better, though in any event Black's Q side is difficult to develop.

(c) At this point, were the B at K2 instead of Kt4, Black might hope to disrupt White's center by P-Q3 and, if in reply P-K6, P-B3.

(d) White threatens 38 Q-B6!

The champion blindfold player defeats the champion of women:

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Koltanowski White	Menchik Black	Koltanowski White	Menchik Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 Q-Kt3	QxQ
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 PxQ(d)	KR-B
3 P-K3	P-KKt3(a)	19 K-Q2	P-K3
4 P-B4	B-Kt2	20 KR-QB	P-QR3
5 Kt-B3	Castles	21 R-B4	RxR
6 Q-Kt3	P-B3	22 PxR	P-B3
7 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	23 PxP	BxP
8 P-B4	KtxKt(b)	24 B-R5!	R-QB
9 BPxKt	Kt-K5	25 K-Q3	P-QKt4(e)
10 PxP	KtxKt	26 P-B5	K-B2
11 PxKt	PxP	27 B-Kt6	R-QR
12 P-B4	B-K3	28 P-K4	K-K
13 B-R3	PxP	29 P-B6	R-B
14 BxBP	BxB	30 P-B7	R-R
15 QxB	Q-R4ch(c)	31 RxP	Resigns
16 B-Kt4	Q-R5		

(a) Not bad, but we whould prefer P-B4. Black, wishes, however, to avoid the usual variations in the Colle variation.

(b) Black's opening play is not logical, for the text closes the KB diagonal still more firmly. 8 . . . Q-Kt3 or P-K3 is preferable.

(c) This doesn't turn out well. 15 . . . B-R3, or even R-K, is more inviting.

(d) After the exchange of queens White's advantage is far from decisive, though his game is the easier.

(e) Black handles the ending poorly, perhaps owing to time difficulties. It is hard to find a good move, but B-Q is probably necessary. It would offer greater resistance anyhow.

M. C. C. TEAM ARRIVES

FREEMANTLE, N. S. W., Oct. 18 (AP)—The Marylebone Cricket Club team of England arrived today for its test match series with an Australian side and were greeted by a cheering crowd of several thousand persons who lined the wharf to see the visitors. The first test match is scheduled for Nov. 24 at Sydney, followed by matches at Adelaide, Melbourne, Brisbane and the final test back at Sydney.

WEBB IS TO BE GALVESTON PILOT

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 18 (AP)—William J. (Billie) Webb, formerly with Buffalo and Toronto in the International League, will manage the Galveston Texas League baseball club next season. Webb, an infielder, replaces Derrill Pratt, dean of Texas League managers, whose resignation was announced a week ago.

LAPAGE AND ANDY LEAD

MONTREAL, Oct. 18 (AP) — The youthful Montreal combination of Henri Lapage and Jules Audy held the lead in Montreal's six-day bicycle race at 10 p. m. last night. A lap behind the leaders, who had covered 385 miles nine laps, were the teams of Gadou and Beckman and Stubecke and Zach.

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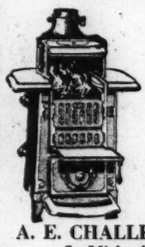

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Date ..... Signature .....

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $..... as a contribution.

England Defeats Ireland by 1 to 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Oct. 18—England, holder of the international Association football championship, made a good start in the 1932-33 campaign by defeating Ireland here yesterday 1 goal to 0. The score indicates considerable improvement by the Irishmen upon last season's form for 12 months ago they were beaten 6 to 2 at Belfast.

After 30 minutes of the first period had elapsed R. Barclay scored the only goal of the match and up to this point Ireland had as much of the play as the home side. But afterward the Englishmen seemed to gain confidence while Ireland's representatives lost some of their "fire." Only the brilliant work of Elisha Scott, Ireland's veteran goalkeeper, prevented England from increasing the score. The popular Scott, who has been capped 23 times for Ireland, made his international début in 1920 in a game against Scotland.

In the opening part of the second half, play was confined almost entirely to Ireland's section of the field and the Irish defense sustained a heavy bombardment. Toward the end of the game Ireland had several breakaways, but F. R. Goodall and E. Blenkinsop, English backs, dealt so successfully with these sporadic raids that Harry Hibbs, England's custodian, hadn't very much work to do.

England and Ireland have now met on 47 occasions, the former was victorious 36 times and the latter four, the remaining seven matches having been drawn. England's goal aggregate is 181 and Ireland's 38.

ENGLAND	IRELAND
Cunliffe, lw	rw, Duggan
Johnson, il	ir, Moore
Dean, c	c, Dunn
Barclay, ir	il, Doherty
Crooks, rw	lw, Kelly
Weaver, lhb	rhb, Mitchell
Odowd, chb	chb, Jones
Strange, rhb	lhb, McCleery
Blenkinsop, lb	rb, Cook
Goodall, rb	lb, Fulton
Hibbs, g	g, Scott

Score—England 1, Ireland 0. Scorer—Barclay. Referee—H. Watson, Scotland. Time—Two 45m. periods.

HUNGARIAN BANK RATE REDUCED

LONDON, Oct. 18—The Bank of Hungary has reduced its discount rate to 4½ per cent from 5 per cent.

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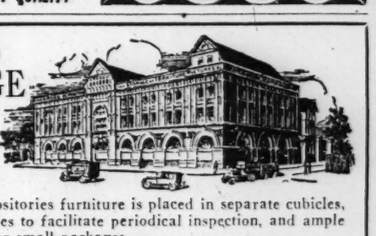

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BOTH PARTIES PREPARE FOR FINAL SPURT

(Continued from Page 1)

Smith that both candidates denounce the measure and thereby take it out of presidential politics once for all. Mr. Hoover announced that he would veto a bill for immediate cash payment of the bonus one day after Governor Smith issued his query. So far Governor Roosevelt has avoided the topic.

Even a qualified opposition to the bonus from Governor Roosevelt now, Republicans argue, cannot repair the damage that has been done by his hesitation. They also assert that there is an important inaccuracy in a letter from Governor Roosevelt, written to Mr. Dominick de Lucco, a veteran leader of Hartford, Conn. In Governor Roosevelt's letter he denied that he had "ducked" the issue and added, "Evidently you did not see an interview which I gave shortly after my nomination, in which I spoke of this question in detail."

The interview in question, Republicans assert, was not given "after" the nomination, but as long ago as last April. There has been a conspicuous silence on the matter since then, they add.

Republicans claim that in no instance was there a sharper discrepancy between action of the two parties in the House of Representatives last session than on the bonus. The Patman bill proposing immediate bonus payment through currency inflation of $2,300,000,000, passed 211 to 176; 66 per cent of the Republicans opposing it, and 75 per cent of the Democrats favoring it.

Roosevelt Goes South For Series of Speeches; One Expected on Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt started his second presidential campaign excursion today to garner votes for the Democratic national ticket in an eight-day swing that will take him through a dozen states. The first lap of the trip will be through important regions of western New York and thence to Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, the border states of Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee and the southern states of Georgia, South Carolnia and Virginia.

The Governor's first address was to be in Rochester today and in Buffalo tonight. Here his appeal for support of the Democratic ticket was expected to be primarily in behalf of the gubernatorial candidacy of Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

From Buffalo, Governor Roosevelt will go to Pittsburgh, where on Wednesday he is expected to define his stand on the World War veterans' demand for cash payment of their certificates. The subsequent stops slated for him are at Wheeling, W. Va., Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., Terre Haute, Ind., St. Louis, Louisville, Knoxville, Atlanta and Warm Springs, Ga., Raleigh, N. C., and Baltimore.

He will return to New York City on Oct. 26.

Governor Roosevelt said today he had material on hand for 10 speeches, but that he probably would not make more than six. It is known, however, that he expects to make three major addresses and several others of hardly less importance.

With the Governor going into the South and West to wind up his canvass with a series of appearances at important strategic points, the campaign slate at Democratic national headquarters in New York has added to it several emissaries of the Wilsonian old guard of the party.

One of the chief of these is Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, who is leaving New York today on a coast-to-coast speaking tour, making his first stop in Grand Rapids, tomorrow night. He will speak at Aberdeen, S. D., on Friday night; at Portland, Ore., on Monday; at San Francisco on Wednesday, Oct. 27, and at Los Angeles on Oct. 29, returning east by way of Salt Lake City, North Platte, Neb., Davenport, Iowa, and Indianapolis.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, who was President Wilson's Secretary of War, will arrive in New York tomorrow for a conference with Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, in connection with arrangements for a national radiocast by Mr. Baker.

Plans to arrange a western tour for Mr. James M. Cox, Democratic national standard bearer in 1920, when Governor Roosevelt was the vice-presidential nominee, seem unlikely to materialize at this time, but it is the expectation at the party's headquarters here that Mr. Cox, like Mr. Baker, will be enlisted for a major radiocast in the party's effort to meet the challenge which President Hoover's vigorous campaign for relection has thrown to it.

Bonus Cannot Be Paid, Roosevelt Says, Until Nation Can Pay Its Way

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—Mr. Dominick DeLucco, who recently asked Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to declare his stand on payment of the bonus, made public a letter today in which the Democratic presidential nominee said that after cutting federal expenditures "it will be time to consider additional expenditures from any surplus in the Treasury."

Mr. DeLucco is active in local veterans' affairs. In the letter, Governor Roosevelt expressed the opinion, "We can cut down federal expenditures from 20 to 25 per cent by the elimination of unnecessary offices and overlapping functions of government."

He denied "ducking the issue," as Mr. DeLucco had charged in his original letter and said he had given an interview in which he spoke of the question in detail shortly after his nomination.

The letter follows:

"Dear Mr. DeLucco:

"Evidently in saying that I had 'ducked the issue' of the bonus you did not happen to see an interview which I gave shortly after my nomination in which I spoke of this question in detail.

"I want to remind you that I served in the department of the navy, saw the war from both sides of the ocean, and am a legionnaire and a member of other veterans' organizations myself. I stand four-square on the plank of the Democratic platform which says: 'We advocate the full measure of justice and generosity for all war veterans who have suffered disability or disease caused by or resulting from actual service in time of war and for their dependents.'

"Let me remind you also that a nation is like a family—it cannot spend more than it receives without going bankrupt. The United States is at present spending more than it is taking in—in other words we are still in the red.

"I believe that we can cut down federal expenditures from 20 to 25 per cent by the elimination of unnecessary offices and overlapping functions of government. When this is done it will be time to consider additional expenditures from any surplus in the treasury.

"Let me also say that I believe the return of a Democratic Administration to power will, in the long run, restore the buying power not only of one group of people but of many."

Insull Holdings In Southwest Rated Highly

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Mr. Edward N. Hurley and Mr. Charles A. McCulloch, receivers for the Middle West Utilities Company, $100,000,000 Insull holding company, today reported a tour of the company's southwestern properties showed them to be in excellent condition.

"As a result of our trip," said Mr. McCulloch, "we have caused an additional $4,000,000 in overdue depreciation charges to be written off the books of operating subsidiaries of Central and Southwest Utilities. We also had the annual rate of write-offs for depreciation increased for a number of companies. We discovered that in many cases earnings of Middle West subsidiaries had been made to seem greater than they actually were by the use of law charge-offs for depreciations.

"We also ordered economies that will amount to from $150,000 to $200,000 a year."

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed an order of Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley and directed him to dissolve the injunction by which he had restrained New York banks from selling collateral pledged on loans to Insull Utility Investments, Inc., and Corporation Securities Company.

FRENCH TRADE PLAN TO BE PROTESTED

PARIS, Oct. 18 (AP) — American business representatives, at a special meeting today, decided to call attention of the French Government to what the Americans consider a menace to their trade in the scheme of a French syndicate to liquidate frozen credits in Germany.

Under the plan, the French group would arrange for German firms to grant French importers lower prices through liquidation of impounded credits at a discount. The Americans argued they were unable to act, to offset this plan, in any other way than by appealing to the Government. They admitted the scheme was legal. Hope was expressed that authorities would consider the American viewpoint in negotiating a new Franco-German commercial treaty.

POTATO YIELD FALLS OFF

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 18 (AP)—The New Brunswick potato crop this year will be about 4,000,000 bushels, according to an estimate made by Mr. C. H. Godwin, inspector for seed potatoes for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This is about one-half the normal yield, harvesting having been completed,

Structure of the Typical American City Government

Entire Edifice Rests on Citizens' Shoulders

THESE charts are to be read from the bottom. They show citizens as the foundation. Their respective charters depend upon them. Through these charters function the various forms of local government built upward in pyramid form through their elected and appointed officers.

APPOINTED OFFICERS
Heads of administrative departments are appointed by Mayor subject to approval by majority of Council members.
(Differs in various cities)

ELECTED OFFICERS
Elected by popular vote at large on a partisan ballot with the exception of aldermen who are elected by city wards.
Mayor is chief executive officer, serves as adviser to Council, supervises administrative departments and sees that laws relating to city and ordinances and regulations of the Council are enforced.
Council is legislative authority of city government. Composed of president and one or more aldermen from each ward. Holds all sessions in public, appropriates money by resolutions, appoints standing committees of its members to investigate such matters as may be referred to them and audits and allows all accounts chargeable against the city.
Treasurer has custody of city's funds, pays out no money except by authority of law.
Other officers frequently elected, such as Assessor, Auditor, Comptroller, Attorney.

WEAK MAYOR PLAN

In city governments of this type, the center of authority rests with a City Council, frequently bicameral. Only qualified voters of a city may be elected or appointed to any civic office. Mayor has no veto power.

APPOINTED OFFICERS
Heads of these administrative departments are appointed by Mayor without restriction. Each director coordinates the work of his department and acts as the Mayor's adviser in problems pertaining to administrative work:
Finance, Public Works, Water Supply, Public Health, Public Safety, Law.
In some cities, Public Utilities are handled by a major administrative department, the director of which is appointed by the Mayor. In others, it is carried on by a board appointed by the Council.
Such officers as the City Clerk, the Bailiff and members of the Board of Elections are also appointed by the Council.

ELECTED OFFICERS
Elected by popular vote at large on a partisan ballot with the exception of the Council, which in some cases is elected by wards.
Mayor is executive head of city with unrestricted power to appoint, supervise and remove directors of all administrative departments. He is entirely responsible for the conduct of these departments and sees that ordinances passed by the Council are enforced.
Council is legislative authority of city government. Passes all ordinances and makes all appropriations.
Department of Education is elected directly by voters and therefore is not in any way responsible either to the Mayor or to the Council.

STRONG MAYOR PLAN

City governments of this type are distinguished by a concentration of political and administrative power in the Mayor comparable to that enjoyed by the President of the United States. Mayor has veto power.

APPOINTED OFFICERS
The Board of Commissioners appoints one of its members as Mayor or presiding officer and each of its remaining members to serve as head of one administrative department.
In some cities the Mayor has the power to veto acts of the commission, while in others the duty of assigning various members of the Board to their respective departments is delegated to him. In other cases, the Mayor is not appointed by the Board, but the commissioner receiving the highest number of votes at election automatically assumes that office.
Administrative departments are divided into Public Affairs, Accounts and Finances, Public Safety (including police, fire and health departments), Parks and Public Property, and Streets and Public Improvements. In some cases the City Clerk and the Legal Department are chosen by and are directly responsible to the Commissioners.

ELECTED OFFICERS
Commissioners consisting of a group of five or more members elected at large on a nonpartisan ballot. They are the only elected officers, with the exception of the Department of Education, and serve as the legislative authority of the city government, as well as an executive board to direct the city's administrative establishment.

COMMISSION PLAN

In city governments of this type all legislative and executive authority rests in the hands of a single commission which is fully responsible to the people and which, because of its small number of members, makes it possible for voters to know well those for whom they are voting. Each commissioner heads a department.

APPOINTED OFFICERS
City Manager, who is administrative head of city government. Chosen by majority vote of City Council, sees that within the city all laws of the state and ordinances, resolutions and by-laws of the Council are executed. He appoints heads of all administrative departments. He is not necessarily a resident of the city of which he is Manager. Administrative departments coming under his charge include Finance, Public Works, Water Supply Public Health, Public Welfare, Public Safety and Law.

ELECTED OFFICERS
The only elective officers, with the exception of the Department of Education, are the councilmen, usually five in number, who comprise the City Council, and who are elected by popular vote at large on a nonpartisan ballot.
City Council is legislative authority of the city, determining all public policies, but leaving to the Manager the job of carrying out those policies administratively.
Mayor frequently is councilman receiving highest number of ballots at election, although in many cities he is chosen by his fellow councilmen at the first meeting of the Council. Serves as president of Council, administers oaths and takes affidavits. Appoints all special and standing committees of the Council and is recognized as official head of city by courts.

CITY MANAGER PLAN

In city governments of this type, the legislative and general regulative authority rests in the hands of a City Council which is fully responsible to the voters and which, because of its small number of members, makes it possible for the electors to know those for whom they are voting. The Council appoints a Manager who is responsible for administration.

CITY GOVERNMENT

City government powers are threefold in character: (1) Powers granted by charter. (2) Powers incident to or implied in charters. (3) Powers essential to the purposes and declared objects of the city.

Functions of the city government sometimes absorb also those of neighboring local subdivisions. In many instances, administrative work of the state is delegated to the city in such cases where it may be more efficiently handled by the city.

In relation to the state, the city is a municipal corporation serving as an administrative agency. This relation varies in different cities according to the powers granted to them by their respective states. Methods of considering legislative measures passed by a state and affecting its cities also vary in the several states.

CITY CHARTER—SUPREME LAW OF THE CITY

Emanates from the state legislature. Is subordinate in its power to the authority of the state, which cannot extend beyond the limitation made upon it by Federal and state constitutions.

Obtained in five ways:

1. Special charters under which each city is dealt with separately by the legislature.
2. General charters which treat all cities alike regardless of individual problems and needs.
3. Classified charters under which cities are classed according to population.
4. Home Rule laws which enable cities to make their own charters free from interference by the state.
5. Optional charters which are compromises between the general and home rule plans. The legislature presents several standard charters, any one of which a city may choose.

Charters determine the boundaries of a city, setting it aside as a municipal corporation. They determine what officers it shall have, their powers, duties, salaries, length of service. They describe how contracts shall be awarded, budgets made, accounts audited and supplies purchased.

Changes in or amendments to charters may originate either with citizens or officials of a city or with the legislature. The methods of accomplishing this vary in the several states. Some state constitutions declare that charters are contracts between city and state and cannot be impaired by the passage of state laws which would in any way violate the terms of the charter. Many states now provide in their constitutions or general laws that charters shall be issued subject to alteration by the legislature where it seems advisable.

CITIZENS OF THE CITY

Requirements for citizenship in cities are set by the State Constitution, subject to provisions of the Federal Constitution and certain minor requirements within the individual city. In general, any person at least 21 years of age, who satisfies residence and literacy requirements, pays his taxes and keeps in good standing, is eligible to vote.

The data furnished have been checked for accuracy by the National Municipal League.

Small Units of Government Have More Bearing on Voter Than Does Central Structure

(Continued from Page 1)

by putting it beside the federal expenditure of $3,994,200,000. All 48 state governments spent less than one-third as much as local units, or $2,300,000,000. Federal plus state outlays fell $1,205,800,000 short of local.

Local government is a business, so closely akin to private business that it is organized in corporations. These public corporations are being remade constantly in line with practices found successful in the operation of private business corporations. The effort to bring these modern practices in to replace creaking forms of local government, cannot go far without voter support.

The Casuals of Our Neighborhood are becoming less casual on the question of voting as Mr. Citizen lays facats before them. He is in the midst of winding up a quick survey of how American government works. The neighbors are gathered in his den.

"Here are two more charts, and the last one is on the way our Government is put together," he says, handing several copies of each to Son-Bud to pass around. (The city chart is in today's Christian Science Monitor. The county and town chart will be published Friday.)

"The next thing we're going to tackle is your part in this government as voters, and maybe office holders. Why not? Public office should be one of the highest professions. But let's polish off this question of local government, and you'll see some more reasons why voting pays."

He faces Wallace Casual.

"Wallace, what do you know about the form of government in this town?" he asks. "Is it a town?"

Wallace answers quickly, "No," then looks at the chart in his hands. "It's a city, but I'm not sure what kind."

He studies the chart a minute, then asks if it is a "strong mayor" type?

Mr. Citizen nods. "Yes, one of the four main types of city government in this country. The chart shows how they differ from one another. But let's get at the big differences between a city, county, town, village, political and judicial unit of the state. Its boundaries are determined by the state, but changes often require consent of voters in the counties concerned. The State Legislature usually decides what township and borough. Those are the main divisions of local government under the states. Suppose we start with the largest units—county and city—and work down through.

State Holds Key Power

"The thing to tie everything in with is the state. Remember that all local government is a subdivision of state power. The units are granted more or less of this power and enjoy varying degrees of independence from direct state control. Different sections of the country have developed local government in their own way."

Mr. Casual nods. "When we lived in New England, our town meeting used to be a big event," he says. "Out here in the middle West the county is about everything."

"Yes," Mr. Citizen agrees, "and in the South. The county nearly everywhere is the largest geographical division of states, and there are about 3000 of them. In Louisiana they are called parishes. Some cities outgrow counties, and most large cities are far more important than counties.

"The county is an administrative form county government shall take, where the county seat shall be located, and powers of county officials. In some states, home rule for counties is provided through a charter adopted by county voters.

How Units Developed

"This follows a trend which has made cities largely self-governing. Counties are chiefly rural, and from earliest days there had to be smaller divisions of government to meet special needs of people who moved off the farm to live in communities.

"In New England, these smaller units were towns. Their powers and relation to the state are shown in the chart. In general, towns have only such powers of local government as are specifically granted by the state. One town in Massachusetts recently found it could not operate a public vehicle without special permission."

"I remember a case like that," Mr. Casual laughs. "It put the town meeting into an uproar. Some of the citizens thought a town could do anything it wanted."

"Humph," from Mr. Citizen. "Far from it. The state told 'em about everything to do. When towns became too powerful for that, they had to have a new form of government. That brought in cities. More power was needed, for municipal government, so in 1822 Boston reluctantly gave up its old town form to become the leading city in America.

"The reluctance came because in towns all citizens gather in open meeting to transact business. It is ideal democracy—in theory—but 40,000 citizens of Boston in 1822 couldn't have got into a hall even if less than half of them answered the call to meet.

Towns Prove Tenacious

"Brookline, Mass., has clung to its town form even after passing 40,000. But its present town government is a modified form, with a meeting of elected representatives instead of the whole body of citizens.

"Cities brought a new idea into municipal government. Power to make laws was centered in an elected council. A mayor was chosen to administer the government. These powers came from the state through a charter. In many states charters may be drawn up by citizens of the city. They are usually put to a popular vote, but some state legislatures do not follow this practice.

"The other local units, village, township, borough and so on, become smaller than cities and more dependent upon state control. But in all of them voters have opportunities to elect officials and help decide issues.

"That brings us to the point—how to take part in elections, and otherwise bridge the gap between 'the people' and 'the government.' We're going to stop talking pretty soon, and get out into the real thing. How's tomorrow to start on that?"

British Abrogate Soviet Trade Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

ments. These were not rejected but discussions were held in abeyance pending outcome of the Ottawa conference. Now that the Ottawa agreements have been made public it is anticipated that the Scandinavian countries will be anxious to obtain reciprocal agreements.

It is also revealed that trade negotiations are proceeding with the Argentine Government through diplomatic channels.

Implementing of Accords

The Ottawa pacts have already split Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government and the implementing of them in Parliament taxes negotiating ability highly. The 33 actively dissenting M. P.'s who have seceded under Sir Herbert Samuel appear at first sight a mere handful compared with Mr. MacDonald's 520 supporters. The protectionist wing of the Conservatives would be large enough by itself to outvote them if there were nobody else to consider. But this is not the case. The deciding element is more to the left, where the position is far from easy.

Mr. MacDonald himself is by conviction a free-trader. He has been pushed into a policy of protection doubtingly. There is a large—possibly even a predominating—section of his followers who are still uncommitted upon this question, which they regard as one of expediency rather than of doctrine.

Change in Opinion

Many of them owe their seats to the votes of free-traders. They have also to answer exceedingly awkward questions from their constituents in regard to compromising election promises which not a few have made concerning the taxation of food. This applies not alone to the National Liberals and the National Laborites, but also to a considerable number of left-wing Conservatives besides.

A month ago this body of central opinion was prepared as a whole to follow the lead of Mr Walter Runciman and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, representing in one case Liberal and in the other Conservative ideals, who were mainly responsible for what was settled at Ottawa.

The prevailing view then was that although Ottawa might involve higher tariffs in some cases, the eventual outcome would be to reduce trade barriers generally. Now, however, sharp issue has been joined with the free traders, who contend that Ottawa makes for increased instead of diminished obstacles to world business. It has still to be seen to what extent this controversy has shaken some of those who could otherwise have been depended upon to vote with the Government.

Further than this, Sir Herbert Samuel's campaigning in the constituencies, where ever since his resignation he has been putting the case against the agreements with vigor and conviction, has proved that well-worn arguments against taxing food have not lost their potency in an electorate where practically every man and every woman over 21 years of age is enfranchised, and where the cost of living affects alike the quantity and quality of the children's food.

Desire for Alliance

It is true that the desire of strengthening the great alliance which binds the independent nations of the British Commonwealth into a single entity is shared by all political parties at Westminster. This desire has played an important part in bringing the Ottawa agreements into existence. The considerations it suggests nevertheless are vague and they take second place in ordinary British opinion to those of the probable effects of Ottawa upon what tomorrow's dinner is going to cost.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the British Conservative leader, is well aware of this. Skillful general as he is, he has consistently restrained his protectionists right-wing to keep it in step with the less fully convinced supporters of the National Government. He has had all he could do to prevent its breaking ranks on more than one occasion during the year that the National Government has been in office. The difficulty of his task has been much increased by the revolt of the free traders since this has magnified the relative voting weight and thus the vigor of the claims of the out-and-out protectionist element in the national whole.

The session which began today sees all these forces interacting. Mr. MacDonald himself has his main attention fixed upon world-peace measures for furthering disarmament, and Indian reform, which all the National parties at least nominally approve. But unanimity on these questions does not itself create unity since external affairs bulk smaller here at the moment than developments nearer home.

Attitude of Labor

The official Labor Opposition under Mr. George Lansbury supports the free-traders but it does so rather from policy than conviction. On this account, perhaps more than because of the smallness of its numbers—its voting strength is only 54 in a house of 615—the weight of Mr. Lansbury's supporters in debate has become less than that of Sir Herbert Samuel's even smaller band.

As a chorus, nevertheless, the Labor Opposition counts, since there is no getting away from the grim fact upon which it dwells continually that unemployment in Britain just now is the highest ever recorded. This point comes in especially in connection with the question of further reduction in state expenditure, which is also to be taken up this session.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Evalyn Morse, Cleveland, Ohio.
Leicester LeMont Jackson, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. E. Nancy Clarkson, Washington, D. C.
Joseph Coffer, Oklahoma City, Okla.
W. H. Garling, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha Garling, Auburn, N. Y.
J. W. Fulton, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Miss Lydia S. Luoma, Phelps, Wis.
Mrs. Lena J. Polglase, Iron Mountain, Mich.
Mrs. Hilda C. Galpin, Phelps, Wis.
Mrs. Susan I. Hamilton, Brattleboro, Vt.
Mrs. Minnie F. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. C. P. Faling, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Anna E. Herzog, Columbus, Ohio.
John S. Herzog, Columbus, Ohio.
Floyd S. Jeroah, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Breener Pennimare, Dallas, Texas.
Newton T. Burdick, Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Mrs. Newton T. Burdick, Vancouver, B. C., Can.
George Channing, San Francisco, Calif.
Conrad Bernhard Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Daniel A. Scott, Wichita, Kan.
Ralph A. Furbish, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. George M. Bronson, Cranston, R. I.
Mrs. William L. Mullins, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Helen Yates, Shafter, Calif.
Mr. Hazel L. Tress, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Miss Maude Masecar, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Edna B. Raper, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Cecil S. Raper, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Paul D. Shute, Denver, Colo.
W. L. Lewis, Newport News, Va.
Mrs. Frank G. Perkins, Germantown, Penna.

$100,000 to HARVARD FOR BOOKS

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 18 (AP)—A bequest of $100,000 to the president and fellows of Harvard College, for the purchase of books for the university library, was contained in the will of Caroline E. Peabody of Cambridge, allowed today in probate court.

News flashes
Get all the "red hot news"—have your tubes tested by your dealer today.

RCA RADIOTRONS
THE HEART OF YOUR RADIO

MISSISSIPPI'S REDISTRICTING ACT IS UPHELD

Supreme Court Finds That Federal Law of 1911 Is Superceded

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Upholding Mississippi's redistricting law today, the Supreme Court said the federal law of 1911 regulating the formation of new congressional districts was dead.

The state statute had been declared invalid by a federal court in Mississippi because it violated provisions of the federal law, which required that new districts should be contiguous, compact and have as nearly as possible the same number of inhabitants.

The State's redistricting was made necessary because it lost a representative under the reapportionment after the 1930 census, its membership having been reduced from eight to seven.

As a result of today's decision, there is a prospect now that redistricting laws in Kentucky and Virginia, declared void by state courts, will take their place on the statute books. These were thrown out on the basis of the 1911 law. The opinion by Chief Justice Hughes said that Congress had scrapped that law in its reapportionment statute of 1929.

A challenge to the Tennessee Redistricting Law is pending before the court but it does not directly involve the legality of the Redistricting Act in that State.

Three states, Missouri, New York and Minnesota, have had their redistricting laws declared invalid, but this was because their governors failed to sign them.

Ordinarily the Supreme Court hands down opinions only on Monday, but Mississippi State officials had asked that the case be decided before Oct. 22 to allow time for preparations for the Nov. 8 election.

PLACING JOBLESS ON FARMS URGED

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Oct. 18 (AP)—Placing jobless men and their dependents on abandoned or vacant farms to lessen the present heavy drain on the finances of municipalities for direct relief, was the plan advocated by Mayor C. H. Blakeny of Moncton, before the Union of New Brunswick municipalities here today. The cost of his proposed scheme would be borne by the municipality and the provincial and Dominion governments.

It would be much cheaper for the municipalities to participate in a back-to-the-land movement rather than to continue to pay for food, fuel and rent in the cities, declared Mayor Blakeny. He urged that a committee be appointed to discuss the matter with provincial and dominion authorities. He also declared that in five provinces in Canada where mixed agriculture was practiced there had been a decrease of almost 19,000 farms in 10 years. Throughout Canada $32,081,837 had been spent in wages alone for relief purposes up to April 30, last, he said.

EASTERN CANADA OPENS EXPOSITION

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 18 (AP)—Natural resources of the Maritime Provinces were on display yesterday as the doors of "Eastern Canada Exposition" swung open.

The show was formally opened last night by Lieut.-Gov. W. H. Covert. Detachments from the army and navy lent color to the ceremony.

NORMANDIE, LARGEST LINER

PARIS, Oct. 18 (AP)—The largest ocean liner in the world, which is to be launched at Saint Nazaire on Oct. 29, will be named the Normandie, it was announced officially today. The craft will be 1020 feet long and will weigh more than 60,000 gross tons.

BROOKS BROTHERS' MATERIALS

Imported materials from the best mills and native weavers in Great Britain, now available in Brooks Brothers' suits for Fall, include hand-loomed Harris tweeds, Glenurquhart plaids, new diagonal weaves from Scotland, grey herringbone cheviots, and Erinagh tweeds from Ireland. A large assortment of plain colors and mixtures is carried in addition, as heretofore. All of the suits are cut on our own patterns and are made in our own workrooms—thus insuring not only Brooks Brothers' standard of quality and workmanship, but a degree of exclusiveness which is usually associated only with clothing made to measure.

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EDUCATIONAL

Youthful Bootlegger Looks Back—And Ahead

By MARION L. HUERLIN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

THE road between the mining camp and the city was rugged—more than 100 miles of it stretched between the two points. As a school teacher contributing her services to the children in the camp, I was privileged to leave whenever I felt it advisable to take care of work that I was doing in the city.

Always on these trips I would take one of the children with me. In my small coupe with the "extra axle" to get it over the roads—for no average car could make the rugged grades—we would sit and watch the woods churn by us as we dropped down the steep winding slopes, along the rushing creek, into gullies, across rough bridges and into the last standing pioneer town in Washington with its business streets still lined with log cabins. Then on to the Columbia River where we would patiently await the return of the ferry.

After leaving the Columbia we ascended the canyon grade—narrow, rough and winding. On this particular day it was Jimmie who decided to go with me. Jimmie was 11, active, alert and eager. Later he proved a powerful help in getting me back to camp. But at the moment he was a carefree, happy, whistling, talking youngster who succeeded in making me take my eyes off the road more than once by some original observation of his.

Farewell Solicitude

Our leaving the camp was always an event—and so was our return, for we always had much to tell about the city. From each terminus of the trip we were the recipients of "Now be careful. Do you think you ought to go? Honk your horn at the curves. Watch the clouds. Be careful of storms." And so on while there was breath and we were within hearing.

The late fall was gorgeous. The air was extra crisp and there was a threat of snow—and when it snowed in that region, it snowed! Once snowed in, one stayed snowed in until the spring thaws arrived.

My desire was to take care of the work in the city so I could leave it for a period of several weeks at least. Jimmie said irrelevantly, "My, wouldn't it be grand to be lost just once." I rebuked him, of course. What else could I do? I was a teacher.

We made the trip to the city without mishap. We started back in a rainstorm which turned to sleet and the sleet to snow. Before we reached the town 75 miles away where we always laid in our last supply of gas (for gas was always needed at the camp for lamps, if not in cars) we encountered snow plows and crews of men at work clearing a path for the stage. Having a small car with an "extra powerful axle" we dodged here and there and surmounted humps of snow that looked as if they might surmount us.

At the garage in the city of the last gas stand we were warned to turn back—but could we? We were almost there, the biggest part of our trip over. Besides, good old Ben, the most dependable person in camp, would trudge to the mouth of the creek four miles below to meet us. He knew we were coming and we knew he would be there. Quite often he brought a team of horses with him to help us up that last fearful climb. With the horses hooked on in front, added to our own power, we always managed to get there some way. We simply could not disappoint Ben, nor could we foresake the youngsters who needed the schooling. But Jimmie would have gloried in a right-about-face to town. He even suggested a picture show and a chocolate ice cream sundae. Imagine, if you can, ice cream in a blizzard!

On we plowed, five miles, six—not a house in sight. Before we reached the brow of the canyon we were engulfed. We tried to go back; we tried to go forward. We stalled.

"Well, Jimmie," said I, "here's where we are. Where are we?"

"Maybe We're Lost"

"I don't know," said Jimmie. "Maybe we're lost."

"Humph," said I. "We're on the road, but we're snowed in. Now that's a fine mess with night almost on us and not a house in sight. It looks like a night spent right here."

"Good," said Jimmie. "Now I'll have something to tell the kids." Little did we know at that moment how much we'd have to tell. The car had a heater; we had plenty of gas to keep the motor running; the weather was not extremely cold—just exhilarating. But we had no lunch and we were hungry. That is typical of small boys—and of a few teachers, too, I have found.

Five minutes later we saw the headlights of another car—a car that plunged and roared. It came from the direction from which we came. It had to stop when it reached us. It could not get around us.

"What's this?" asked two men who waded through the drifts toward us. "A woman and a little boy, I declare," said one.

"Yes," said I, "I am a teacher, and this is Jimmie, and we belong at the mining camp in the foothills some twenty-five miles from here."

"What's the matter, can't you make it through the drifts?"

"This is a car with a powerful axle," I said proudly, "but it hasn't a chance here."

"Did you come without a shovel or anything?" asked the man amazed.

"Yes," said I, "we didn't expect the snow quite so early. It is a little early, you know, for snow."

The older man of the two gave some instructions to the younger and before we knew it they had us shoveled out of the drifts. They worked the big car around front. Jimmie got out and got in the big car with the older of the two men. The younger man took the wheel of the small coupe and by dexterous driving wormed it along in the trail made by the larger car. Time and again the men got out and shoveled.

"That's a fine car you have," said I by way of conversation. (I have learned that every man likes to have his car praised.) The boy, for he was a boy of about 20, agreed.

"Are you going to the camp?" I asked. I couldn't think of any other logical reason for anyone being on that particular road.

"No," said the boy. "We're delivering the car to a buyer at Republic."

"And won't he be proud of it," said I enthusiastically. "But how will you get back?"

"Oh, we'll bring back an old car he has," said the boy.

"You seem to have driven a good deal," said I.

"Ever since I was 10," said the boy.

"Do you like selling automobiles?" I asked.

"Not much," said the boy. "I thought it was fun at first, but it's kinda disappointing."

"How did you happen to take it up, instead of going on to school?"

Wanted Excitement

"My mother wanted me to be a minister," said the boy, "and I wanted to do something more exciting, so I broke away—I wish now I'd taken up civil engineering or aviation. It was excitement I wanted and kidlike I didn't know how to get it, so I look up selling—automobiles."

"Is that very exciting?" I asked.

"Well, sometimes," he admitted "I liked to drive and I liked to drive fast. I've had some upsets, too. A slide into a canyon once, and—but here we go down the grade to the ferry."

That brought me to myself. "But we can't cross after dark," I said. "The river's full of ice and the ferryman can't see well at night. He won't take us across."

But I was mistaken. Several sounds of the horn and the ferryman appeared with his lantern. Much to my surprise, he made the crossing without comment.

Five miles on the other side—at the last frontier town, the big car stopped before a tiny log restaurant—a combination home, store and eating place.

"Won't you come in and have something to eat?" asked the older man.

"I think we'd better keep right on," I said, "as we expect Ben to meet us and we're late now."

"Well, if you get stuck again, don't worry, we'll be right behind and can dig you out."

Jimmie got into the coupe beside me. No sooner had he closed the door than he said excitedly, "They're bootleggers!"

"Bootleggers," I gasped. "They're auto salesmen delivering a car."

"Say," said Jimmie, with superiority, "I guess I sat on a gun all the way and saw two more standing in the corner. And bottles rattled in the back, and everything."

Jimmie was right. They were bootleggers. We were stalled again not far from the town, and true to their word, our pilots found us and excavated us. The young man again took the wheel to relieve me and Jimmie climbed into the big car. Another five miles and we crossed a road seldom traveled. At the crossing shadowy forms and cars were waiting for us.

Laughter and sallies, greetings and good wishes were expressed. Ahead of us traveled a truck and a large sedan. Next came our little car. Behind us came two more large cars. We were in a caravan, a bootleggers caravan! I have heard often of the bootleggers highway from Republic to Butte, but never before had I encountered a bootlegger to my knowledge.

When we reached the narrow road leading to the camp the young man drove my car 50 feet off the main highway up the road.

"Can you make the grade the rest of the way?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, thank you, for Ben will be along any minute and he will have the team. We'll just wait for him."

"Some day," said he as he said good-by, "I'm going to give this up. I want to be an engineer."

"Mr. Hoover became one, and George Washington was a surveyor, and—well it's an exciting game," I said. "It beats the selling of — automobiles."

The Sequel

Ben didn't come, so Jimmie and I walked the four miles through the moonlit woods up the grade to the camp. More than once on the way I sat down to rest. And always the same cheerful Jimmie would say, "Let's go on. We're almost there."

Next morning Ben rubbed his eyes when he saw us. "How did you get through?" he asked. "I was sure all the roads would be blocked so I didn't try to meet you. Never before has a car come through in a storm like this."

And we were the last car through. Later we learned the caravan stalled before it reached Republic. It sought refuge in a deserted house. When it finally got through to the line and returned several weeks later, it was intercepted at the ferry. So far as I could learn the older man was alone in the car. The boy had left the caravan somewhere along the way. He was not reported as being taken into custody.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

PRACTICAL TRAINING IN FEEDING THE STOCK

Many farm children receive first-rate vocational teaching from parent and grandparent. The combination in one person of parent and teacher qualities, whether on farm or elsewhere, is most certain to result in a picture of love and understanding similar to this of the barnyard. And when many parents and teachers put their united qualities into action as a working group, something good is bound to happen. Education becomes less a business and more a joyous experience.

Confident Use of Comparatives

By ANNE HITCHCOCK
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ARE "farther" and "further" identical in use, or is there a distinction between them? This is a question often asked. Though many good speakers and writers use them interchangeably, the best usage recognizes this difference: "Farther should be used in referring to actual distance, as, to walk farther; "further," in a figurative sense only, as, to carry a discussion further, a further reason. A "further" point to be noted in considering these words—though Monitor readers will hardly need the reminder—is that the expression "all the farther" as a substitute for "as far as" is inadmissable.

There is also a distinction between "older, oldest," and "elder, eldest"; and although this diversity in use is often overlooked, it is interesting to discover that each of the forms has come to have its special function. "Older, oldest" may be used either of persons or things, but "elder, eldest" preferably of persons only. "Elder, eldest" are, strictly speaking, limited to members of the same family, and denote superiority in age without the implication of being old. The elder or eldest son may still be very young. Thus, we say, Helen is the elder of the two little sisters; but, Mr. Ryder is the oldest of the veterans.

Less and Fewer

As between the comparatives "less" and "fewer," "less" should be used in referring to degree, amount, not to number; as, less importance, less property; while "fewer" should be used when the reference is to number; as, fewer relatives, fewer liabilities. The mistake of using "less" for "fewer" is often made, especially in such statements as: There were no fewer than a thousand people there.

Now, what of the form "lesser?" Since "less" itself is a comparative, why add the -er, thus forming a double comparative? As a matter of fact, the added -er has no particular significance, but the form "lesser" is sometimes found to be the more euphonious or agreeable in sound; as in the passage in Genesis, "the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night," where it makes a more pleasing contrast to "greater" than would the short form "less." Try substituting "less," and you will see how the effect is weakened.

While most of us know that the comparative form should be used instead of the superlative when only two objects are compared, yet such an expression as, "he is the best player of the two" is so frequently heard that, it would seem, this is an error that some of us need to guard against. The better of two, the best of three or more, are, of course, the correct forms.

Than Any Other

Jane is taller than any girl in the room. Why does this statement fail, probably, to express the speaker's meaning? Because it implies that Jane is not one of the girls in the room. She cannot be if she is taller than any girl in the room. The speaker means, no doubt, that Jane is taller than any *other* girl in the room. If Jane were in some other room, one might say correctly, Jane is taller than any girl in this room.

The following sentences illustrate further the points we have been discussing:

It is farther by way of Pasadena.
Let's not carry the argument further.
She says John is the eldest of her three youngsters; Mary, the elder of the girls.
She doesn't look a day older.
No fewer than fifteen vacancies remained to be filled.
There were fewer automobiles today than yesterday, but was there less confusion?
This is as far as I can go. (Not: all the farther.)
He won more awards than any other competitor. (Not: than any competitor.)

In College Without Usual Credentials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

HIGH-SCHOOL graduates who lack some of the scholastic qualifications required by most universities, need not be discouraged. Tests made recently by the University of Southern California show they can succeed in college.

Last fall the university allowed 70 students lacking ordinary college credentials to enter its doors. They were given special help. Recently the university announced that 70 per cent had made satisfactory progress during the year, and would be allowed to proceed with their studies this fall.

The experiment was started to measure the validity of college aptitude tests and the worth of high school recommendations. It has now passed the first of three trial years. It will be continued again this fall with another group of 70 students.

Students who recently passed through the test were furnished personal recommendations by teachers or friends to certify their character and the seriousness of their purpose in desiring a college education. During the year individual attention was given each student by his instructors, and he was kept fully informed of his progress.

Each applicant was enrolled in a course fitted for his individual needs. In addition, he was required to learn systematic study methods. He was thus helped to overcome obstacles which had previously prevented him from excelling in his studies.

Extra-curricular activities were excluded from the student's program. He was not allowed to engage in campus activities or to participate in campus clubs or societies. He could not hold membership in, or live in, fraternities and clubs.

With the aid of adults in the student's home, university officials endeavored to coöperate in bringing about an improvement in his study habits. His capacities and needs were thus determined, and his course shaped accordingly.

In summarizing results, the university reports that many of the students made excellent records. In numerous instances they found and corrected faulty habits that had obstructed the students' progress for years. Many of those who possessed poor scholastic qualifications at the beginning of the year stood high at its close.

During the coming, or sophomore, year, the experiment with this first group of 70 will meet its critical test, according to Dr. F. C. Touton, vice-president of the university. If they cannot maintain their status in relation to other students without the supervision given them as freshmen, the system will not be considered a success.

Next year the first experimental class will be given every ordinary student privilege, except that the men will be barred competition in athletics. This ban was placed to prevent abuse of the class as an entrance to college athletics.

What do high school standards mean in evaluating the ability of a prospective college student? Should students be allowed to engage in extra-curricular activities? Educators may find the answer to these questions in the experiment, according to Dr. Touton.

The Parent

Waterbury, Conn.

Dear Friends:

I would like to share a recent experience of mine with the readers of the Parent column.

My little girl, who is twelve, had a dread of starting school this fall because there was one teacher she was to have who was generally disliked by the girls who had had this teacher. They had painted a mental picture to my little girl which presented the teacher as being disagreeable, cross and hard to get along with, and not knowing the teacher at all, my little girl was seeing her through the experience of others.

Before she started to school I had a talk with the child and told her that this unattractive picture would have to be erased before she could see the teacher fairly. I asked her not to take the testimony of the other girls, but to realize that this new teacher was loving, kind and considerate and that she would find her so. She must love her if she wanted the teacher to be loving and kind, and I tried to show her that as she proportionately reflected this thought, the teacher would manifest it toward her.

I was very happy when, the first day she went to school, she returned joyfully telling me of the wonderful result of her changing her attitude toward this teacher. She said, "Why, Mother, Miss S—— isn't bad at all, she was really very nice to me." And since that time I have not heard anything but complimentary remarks about the teacher.

To me this shows that children should be taught the value of a right attitude toward others and above all to have more love for everybody and everything.

(Mrs.) W. K. T.

We are including in this column, from time to time, one or two questions, in the hope that those who have experiences to share along these lines will join their letters to those already coming in on other subjects.

And may we say again that letters to The Parent Column are likely to have more point and be far more usable if they are kept down to from 200 to 300 words.

Today our new question is for fathers: Dad, how have you eliminated yourself as a Lord High Executioner within your family circle and yet done so without ignoring your responsibilities as a Dad? We should like to hear from you, on this or other subjects. Some of you fathers of older children might tell us your experiences in making real friends of your boy or girl. We hear that many fathers are reading the column. We should like to print short letters from fathers in every issue.

Thanks to all of you for your fine letters on "The Morning Take-Off." We now have more than we can print, but will give you a few here and more later. We have many helpful ones on coöperating with the teacher, and will save room for more. Immediately following is a letter from an "aunt," who has been noticing things about the value of genuine friendship between parents and children.—Editors.

Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Friends:

Though not a parent, I am a regular reader of this column, and would like to add a few of my own observations of other families. There is so much talk nowadays about high school and college students whose attention is largely given to amusements of an undesirable sort, that it is interesting to reflect where these tastes started. I think that in the family where the father is interested only in the business world, and the mother in bridge parties and social engagements, where the children, sometimes as young as 5 or 6, are given the money and sent to a motion picture, left with servants or in the street, according to the circumstances of the family, there is every chance that the young people will learn to live their own lives avoiding parental advice and not caring to share their thoughts with parents who were unsympathetic in their earlier days.

In one home that I know the father spends many of his Saturday afternoons at the Zoo with the younger children. At other times he goes to baseball games with the older ones. Outdoors on a beautiful day, sharing each other's pleasure, there is an opportunity for conversation, and intimacy is encouraged. The profit is surely greater than it is when the afternoon is spent in a stuffy crowded theater. Good plays, at intervals, add much variety and pleasure to a child's life, but a treat which comes too often is soon a habit more than a special occasion to look forward to and to remember.

Someone once wrote to this column on the privileges of being an aunt. If every adult member of the family feels it a privilege to contribute something, a child's life is that much richer, and his horizon broadened by contact with the adult world. Every one has his own interest, athletic, musical and so forth. I have seen two sisters growing up, one good in sports, and one in the more artistic and literary subjects. A young aunt taught both to play tennis and golf, and to swim, while the mother had introduced them to good pictures and music from their baby days. Each, when she went to college, had developed more versatile tastes than she would have done by following her inclinations, and both were better able to enjoy life and to make friends. When the older members of the household share their own pursuits with the children, and join in the children's games, they have a right to expect the confidence of the young people as they grow up.

(Miss) O. T.

West Newton, Mass.

Dear Friends:

Let me express my appreciation for the Monitor, and especially for the Parent column, with its many helpful thoughts. May I add a few hints which may be helpful to someone in sending the family away in the morning without the feeling of hurry, worry or confusion?

At night we have found it a good plan to ask the children what they are going to need for school the next day. Have them lay these things together, with their books. This saves time and endless hunting for things in the morning.

We feel that it is extremely important to refrain from expressing anything of a discordant nature during breakfast. We find, too, that most little adjustments and corrections can wait, if the mother will keep calm and patient. The atmosphere should be quiet, happy, harmonious. Children quickly echo a feeling of anxiety, hurry, or tension shown by the grown-ups around them.

If one member of the family seems a little cross, we speak a kind or cheery word to that one, lest the crossness spread through the whole family before we realize it. In doing this, many an unhappy morning is done away with.

When each member leaves, I am at the door with a few words, such as, "Have a good day." It has been noted that days which begin with happiness and joy, end likewise.

(Mrs.) M. C. A.

Bloomington, Ill.

Dear Friends:

We are happy to share with you what we have learned about starting children off to school in the right frame of mind. Preparations for school really begin the day before at our house. We have three daughters, and each evening I help them to get their clothing all ready for morning, following their ideas whenever reasonable. Then, next, we consider most important that all three go to sleep early and get up early. We have various aids to promptness in rising and dressing. At present I ring a rising bell and, 15 minutes later, a breakfast bell. Breakfast over, our eldest daughter starts at once for high school, while the two grade school girls partly fill the remaining 30 minutes or so with home duties.

Since children are quick to take on an attitude of confusion and hurry, I don't attempt much housework between breakfast and school time, and usually I drop everything to oversee the final school preparations of the younger children. This, of course, would not be the time for discipline, but rather for smiles and serenity. They start off eager and fresh and happy, and I have the assurance that they will reach school on time and that they are ready for the day's work.

We have found that the children are more purposeful when home duties are required of them. The two younger girls, though but six and seven, have been happy in taking over many of their older sister's tasks, while she has advanced to more important work in the home.

We parents must not forget the power of a good example. Promptness, industry, good nature and composure on our part will be more effective than much talking in getting the children up and dressed and off to school in an orderly way.

(Mrs.) M. C. T.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

PART OF THE SCHOOL PARADE

Brother and Sister Set Out on the Daily Adventure.

Mother, leave those breakfast dishes one of these bright autumn mornings, and Dad, put off that early trek to the office long enough to join her. Go out and watch the children of your town as they make their way to school. Down every side street they come—tall, manly lads, graceful, attractive girls, happy small fry with their "bouquets for teacher." Study their faces, note the light in their eyes. It will strengthen your faith in "that younger generation." Then think of these youngsters, yours and others, having this chance to go to school, free. Your town. The next town. Across the broad continent of America. Let it strengthen your vision of what this great United States (or any other country) can be made to provide.

Home Atmosphere in School

Castleton, Vt.

"There are several ways we make the spirit of our school a homelike one," says a student at Castleton Normal School, Castleton, Vt. "Classes are conducted most informally. Classrooms have an informal appearance. Lively discussions, group or committee reports worked out by the students, special reports on research problems make the classes truly democratic. And these same classrooms are most attractive places in which to work. Plants, flowers, attractive pictures, bulletin boards filled with instructive and interesting material; and free and easy access to this at all times adds much to make us feel the homeliness of it all.

"Freshmen enter an orientation course, which gives them knowledge of the standards and qualities which make for success. Because of this they soon fit into the life of the school and become a part of a big family.

"We have an intimate and personal comradeship with the faculty. Perhaps one of the loveliest bits of home atmosphere is just here that to these teachers we can confide our troubles, discuss our problems, ask their advice, or just play with them and be happy friends together.

"We have our homecoming day in the fall when our 'big sisters,' students of the class which was graduated in the preceding June, come back to spend either the day or week-end at home with us again. We have our birthday party in the spring—a joint celebration of the birthday of the school and all of ours. And one of the last things we do just before we leave at commencement is to gather in the library on Sunday evening and with a beautiful ceremony relight the fire in the fireplace and sing our fireside hymn.

"Not the least of the ways of developing a home atmosphere is the opportunity of meeting and acting as host to many distinguished guests who visit us during the year."

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W. YORK McCLARY, 797 Pearl Street, Belvidere, Ill., has just written:—"You might be interested to know that I have received three checks this week for my offerings . . . One will appear in Better Homes and Gardens . . . November issue . . . on the page called 'Along the Garden Path.' It is a thrill to get these checks and it gives one the much-needed confidence to carry on in these days of economic depression."
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THE HOME FORUM

Five-n'-Ten

IF YOU are a collector and a researcher in Five-n'-tens, you will know that the big thrill does not come with finding incredible numbers of desirable things, each for a paltry sum, so that you lose your head like a novice in a cafeteria and acquire more kitchen utensils and oddments than you can possibly assimilate; but with the rare and unexpected find, like the pair of white china doves discovered by a friend of mine and enormously admired on her dinner table.

Rightly used, a Five-n'-ten is a marvelous school for self-control. I rather think a large proportion of young America is learning to do its shopping in one. My own first independent purchases were made in an early version of the species. It may be said at once that now our patronage is constant and enthusiastic.

* * *

"Shall we go to the Five-n'-ten today? I've got my allowance."

"My allowance," indeed! Nominally the three older sisters have allowances of ten cents a week, but they are simply custodians of this amount for a short period. It belongs indubitably to the Five-n'-ten. At least once a week, we sally forth from our small castle on the rising land at the edge of our little town, for a foray on this delectable storehouse.

Four are in our band, besides the leader and our faithful follower, Kinky. The littlest, aged three, is the only one invariably mounted—on a velocipede—though there is often a bicycle or two in our procession, flickering back and forth among the walkers.

The littlest, conscious of being the only one allowanceless, begins rather early in the expedition to say with beguiling appeal: "Can you buy anything for me?"

This formula, when repeated a sufficient number of times, reaches a tragic note, and the littlest has had the unhappy experience (after acting as no lady should in the long-suffering Five-n'-ten), when not receiving for disciplinary reasons a favorable reply to her appeal, of being carefully carried out and left in what approximated solitary confinement with her "bike" on the sidewalk, while her sisters completed their shopping.

This shopping is always a serious matter, approached in three separate ways. The store rings from three directions with distracting cries of "Look at this! Oh, please! Look at this. Shall I buy this?"

* * *

It is not a large store: it has two aisles, one of which is always blocked, when we are there, by our Kinky lying crosswise. Compared with some of the vast, de luxe, metropolitan Five-n'-tens I have known and loved, it is tiny, indeed. But how cozy to know all the salesgirls; in fact, to be on terms of cordial greeting with them outside their official stations! And to have them take a lively interest in our Kinky, telling all and sundry the story of how he acquired the double jog in his tail.

The three sisters circle and recircle the store with inquisitive and thorough examination. They must be sure they have not missed anything before they invest their allowances. Each has a definite desire to be satisfied by her spending. Cadzie, the oldest, demands quantity and practicality. She takes more time than any of the others, trying to squeeze the greatest possible amount of material out of her fives and tens. One day she came home with a rag rug, made in Japan, and an enormous scrapbook, for an outlay of two allowances. The rag rug is now one of the gems of the playroom furniture. The large, rough sheets of the scrapbook are irresistible for crayon drawings of size, done in the grand manner.

* * *

Cadzie is always shrewd. One day I supplemented her own purchases with five cents' worth of motto candies—little white hearts with pink lettering. They were, of course, duly counted and found to be sixty. She took them to school, where they were much admired, and she sold fifteen of them to a friend for ten cents. She shows other signs of being by predilection a merchant princess.

Lyndal, the second sister, never fails to be overwhelmingly tempted by the candy, displayed so cannily where she cannot miss it as she comes in. If permitted, most of her allowance would go for sweets, and they cannot be of too exotic an aspect to please her. Otherwise, after hesitating over several desirable possibilities, she often settles companionably upon the choice of her younger sister.

* * *

Jackie's purchases are usually surprising and interesting. I am amazed at her fine instinctive taste—quite the best among the sisters. Though barely six, she once spent her allowance for a tiny colored reproduction of a Raphael Madonna, mounted on a dark block of wood and varnished, so that it looks like a miniature—among a great variety of subjects probably the most effective one. At another time she bought a small plant in a pot—a begonia, chosen with much care—and brought it home to her mother. But she is not always æsthetic. She once saved up her allowance for three weeks to buy a leather belt, with wooden cartridges in it, and a pistol.

One day we made a special trip to buy holiday offerings for the sisters' grandmother. Jackie had thirteen cents to spend. She selected a handsome brooch for ten of the cents. But it is astonishing how difficult it is to spend three cents with any satisfaction. We have had this trouble before, and I thought I knew all the possible solutions, but Jackie found a new one. As I was deep in the replenishment of thread, buttons, tape, elastic and hair ribbons—for I must have my fling, too—Jackie came joyously up the aisle waving three identical tickets which she pressed into my hand. She had weighed herself three times on the penny-in-the-slot machine near the door.

* * *

What a shopping center is the Five-n'-ten! It is almost like a club for our little town, and has the briskest flavor of any of our shops. On a fine morning we meet all our friends here, browsing, as we are, over the many temptations to which we may yield so painlessly, yet so satisfyingly. How delightful to feel that there is nothing one cannot afford!

We are thoroughly familiar with the stock, and quickly detect new items. We were certainly, among the first to invest in one-year-size smocked cotton dresses, complete with bloomers for twenty cents, with which our three large dolls are now neatly outfitted, thus introducing them early to the ready-to-wear habit. Our parties are entirely garnished and beprized with loot from the Five-n'-ten. The housekeeping arrangements in our sandbox are from the same source. Our milk glasses, bright ringed, from Czechoslovakia, of which we do away with dozens and dozens; a perpetual stream of families of tiny china animals from Germany; numberless toys of every description from Japan—the latest a stodgy, distinctly Oriental, pink Turkish-toweling pup; books, fascinating books, to read or color or cut out or just look at. We have a large collection of the choicest of these and prize them highly. Handmade lace from China, nice cotton winter stockings, splendid for country wear, the garden kneeling pad of thick spongy rubber that is silencing the tap of my "tapwriter" (I never rested till I thought of a reason for buying this), all conveniently offered here.

* * *

The foray over, sated, our procession winds its way home again, heavily laden with the modest self-striped brown paper bags full of spoils. As these are proudly spread out for all to admire before their dispersal among the mere adjuncts of our daily living, I reflect how thickly spattered is that living with gay notions and necessities from our favorite bazaar.

Castle folk and squatters alike gloat over the bargains in this most democratic institution, international, too, to the limit.

I recall with regret a lost opportunity to inspect one of the familiar stores that I came upon, bright red and gold, cheerful, unmistakable, in the heart of Nuremberg. This was some years ago, before I became an addict, and I must confess it burst upon me with a shock. I passed by with indignation. By this touch of snobbery, I missed a rare chance of comparing the tastes, habits and needs, from cosmetics to hardware, of another people, epitomized compactly, authoritatively, in the astute collection of the Five-n'-ten.

Do the Nurembergers search among its treasures for Christmas-tree ornaments made in Japan; and, on the other hand, are Czechoslovakian conceits and American paper napkins proffered behind its red and gold front for the yen equivalent of five cents in the heart of Tokyo? Here is a new field of research for world travelers. A. W. P.

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Portrait of Lucrezia Panciatchi by Bronzino: In the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

When Hans Andersen Rebelled

We hear very little of his novels nowadays—in England at any rate; but we know how they were appreciated at the time from some references in the Browning love-letters, within a few years of their being published. The first of them appeared in 1835, when the author was thirty, and a few months later an instalment of the first volume of the fairy-tales was published. Andersen described the latter as "fairy-tales which used to please me when I was little and which are not known, I think." The book (which began with "The Tinder-Box" and "Little Claus and Big Claus") was, apart from one critic, reviewed unfavourably where it was reviewed at all. Andersen himself appears to have been on the side of those who thought little of it. His ambition was to write plays and novels and epics for serious people, and all his life he was rather rebellious against the fame which he gradually won all over Europe as a story-teller for children. . . .

We are told of his vexation when a statue was put up in Copenhagen, representing him as surrounded by a group of children. "Not one of the sculptors," he declared, "seems to know that I never *could* tell tales whenever anyone is sitting behind me, or close up to me, still less when I have children in my lap, or on my back, or young Copenhageners leaning right against me. To call me the children's poet is a mere figure of speech. My aim has always been to be the poet of older people of all sorts: children alone cannot represent me." It is possible, however, that Andersen rather enjoyed taking up a grumpy pose in regard to his stories for children. In any case he continued to publish fresh series of them until 1872. . . . He also enjoyed the enthusiastic reception their popularity brought him during his frequent travels in most of the countries of Europe between England and Turkey. Nor did he object to turning himself into a story-teller at a children's party. There is a description in one of Henry James's books of such a party at Rome, at which Hans Andersen read "The Ugly Duckling" and Browning "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," followed by "a grand march through the spacious Barberini apartment, with W. W. Story doing his best on a flute in default of bagpipes."—ROBERT LYND, in "Books and Authors."

THIS lovely portrait of a Florentine gentlewoman is by the artist Bronzino, who was a favorite portrait painter in sixteenth century Florence. The portrait is that of Lucrezia de' Ricci, wife of Bartolommeo Panciatichi, whose own portrait, also by Bronzino, that of a "grave and reverend signior," with a flowing red beard and dressed in black velvet, forms the pendant to it. The two occupy an honored place in one of the principal rooms of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

It would be difficult to find a portrait which could afford more lasting pleasure than this of Lucrezia de' Ricci Panciatichi. The grave face, with the calm hazel eyes and the softly folded bands of golden hair, the lovely serene forehead and beautifully poised head—these certainly furnished the painter with an unusual opportunity.

Lucrezia is seated tranquilly, in her carved Florentine chair, as if in the peaceful consciousness of having all time at her command. There is here none of that haste and dash, that restlessness or vivacity of modern subject and treatment, so intense as to give the impression of being hardly still between two breaths. Lucrezia is before us as her friends and contemporaries knew and must, surely, have loved her. Her beautiful hands are quietly posed—the one, with its single jewel, on the arm of the chair, the other on an open illuminated book. The archway behind her seems to repeat and emphasize the lovely arch of her brow; the straight perpendicular lines of the columns those of her statuesque neck. The dress is of red satin, rich in lights and reflections. Around the throat is a string of pearls with finely wrought ornament of gold and gems. She wears a girdle of gold filagree work, and a jeweled fillet in her hair. About her shoulders, over the delicately crimped chemisette, hangs a golden chain set at intervals with oblong plates upon which can be read the words: Amour dure sans . . . a device which, could it be followed in its entirety, would doubtless read Amour dure sans cesse (love endures always).

This is a portrait to which one always returns with pleasure. The beholder cannot but feel grateful to the old Florentine painter who left not only delightful portraits of chubby grand-ducal children, but also the picture of this calm and beautiful young woman in whom we recognize an old-time gentlewoman, candid, poised and serene.

The Sea at Dover Beach

The sea is calm to-night.
The tide is full, the moon lies fair
Upon the straits;—on the French coast the light
Gleams and is gone; the cliffs of England stand,
Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay.
Come to the window, sweet is the night-air!
Only, from the long line of spray
Where the sea meets the moon-blanch'd sand,
Listen! you hear the grating roar
Of pebbles which the waves draw back, and fling,
At their return, up the high strand. . . .

—MATTHEW ARNOLD. "Poems."

Das vollkommene Prüfungszeugnis

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN Student auf einer Universität stand einst vor einer Reihe Abschlußprüfungen, was ihn sehr beunruhigte, obwohl er sich während des Semesters aufrichtig und gewissenhaft Mühe gegeben hatte. Als ein älterer Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft andächtig nach Wahrheit suchte, die eine bestimmte Erleichterung von der Besorgnis bringen könnte, entfaltete sie sich ihrem empfänglichen Sinn einfach und klar. Mit Hilfe der Konkordanz fanden sie einige Bibelverse, die heilenden Frieden brachten. Das Denken wandte sich ganz natürlich der Erklärung im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose zu: „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut". Als sie diese Wahrheit auf ihre augenblickliche Lage anwandten, freuten sie sich, daß alles, was dem Menschen gehört, von Gott kommen muß, folglich gut sein muß. Die Prüfungszeugnisse des wirklichen Menschen müssen also immer Vollkommenheit anzeigen; denn da Gott das unendlich Gute ist, gibt es in Seinem Weltall kein Mißlingen.

Der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffene Mensch widerspiegelt Intelligenz und Erkenntnis. Scharfblick, Weisheit, Ordnung und Fähigkeit gehören Gott an, und der Mensch spiegelt sie immerdar wider. In dem Verhältnis, wie man diese geistige Wahrheit erkennt und annimmt, kann man zuversichtlich und freudig in eine Prüfung gehen oder an jede neue Aufgabe herantreten.

Mit diesem Erkenntnisschimmer von dem gegenwärtigen Wert des Menschen Gottes ausgerüstet, ging dieser Student in seine erste Schlußprüfung. Beim flüchtigen Durchlesen der Aufgaben bemächtigte sich seiner wieder ein Furchtgefühl. Aber nach kurzem Nachdenken beschloß er, die ihm am leichtesten erscheinende Aufgabe zuerst vorzunehmen und vollständig durchzuführen und sich durch die erschreckende Schwierigkeit der anderen nicht beunruhigen zu lassen. Durch das so gewonnene Vertrauen konnte er bis zur letzten Aufgabe gelangen, und er fand, daß auch diese einfacher war, als sie auf den ersten Blick geschienen hatte. Seine Zeugnisnote war 100. Dies bewies ihm über jeden Zweifel hinaus, daß das rechte Verständnis Gottes und der Einheit des Menschen mit Gott tatsächlich anwendbar ist—uns immer leiten und führen kann. Seine übrigen Zeugnisnoten waren ebenfalls ausgezeichnet, und er war hocherfreut zu wissen, daß jeder, der die geistige Vorstellung von Gott, dem Guten, versteht, mit Recht Erfolg hat. Wer diese Wahrheit beansprucht und festhält, dem wird überzeugend bewiesen, daß der Mensch Gottes nie Mißerfolg haben kann.

Schüler von den ersten Klassen bis hinauf zu den letzten Semestern auf großen Universitäten und Hochschulen sind von Furcht und eigenmächtigem Denken frei geworden, wenn sie auch nur in geringem Maße gelernt haben, das göttliche Prinzip, Gott, zu suchen und aus der immer erreichbaren, unerschöpflichen Quelle Weisheit zu schöpfen. Viele, die in der Schule des Lebens mit Mißerfolg oder Gebrechen zu kämpfen hatten, haben sich der Christlichen Wissenschaft zugewandt und neue Fähigkeiten oder schlummernde Gaben entdeckt, wodurch sie der Welt nützlich sein konnten. Sie haben ungewohnte Arbeit in Angriff genommen und mit rühmlicher Geschicklichkeit durchgeführt. Viele haben mit dem Psalmisten empfunden: „So du willst, Herr, Sünden zurechnen, Herr, wer wird bestehen?"

Zu seiner großen Freude und immerwährenden Dankbarkeit findet der Schüler, daß Unwissenheit und falsche Annahmen in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geheilt werden können. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 390): „Unsere Unwissenheit über Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, bringt scheinbare Disharmonie hervor, und das richtige Verständnis von Ihm sellt die Harmonie wieder her". Indem man fleißig und von ganzem Herzen nach Gotteserkenntnis trachtet und Gott demütig alle Macht und Weisheit zuschreibt, findet man, daß dieses „richtige Verständnis von Ihm die Harmonie wieder herstellt". Das Denken erhebt sich manchmal ganz plötzlich und unwillkürlich zur Wertschätzung der Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott und erfaßt die Tatsache, daß der Mensch unendliches Verständnis widerspiegelt, weil seine Sinne geistig sind.

„Alle Ausbildung sollte zu sittlicher und körperlicher Kraft und Freiheit beitragen," schreibt Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 240). Jeder Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft fühlt, auch wenn er dem sogenannten Schulalter entwachsen ist, daß er eine aufgeklärtere Ausbildung erlangt. Viele, die in ihrer Jugend glaubten, daß ihnen etwas vorenthalten worden sei, finden im *Christian Science Monitor*, unserer allgemein verbreiteten Zeitung, Weiterbildungsgelegenheiten von unschätzbarem Wert. Jedermann kann durch das Eindringen in die Christliche Wissenschaft „sittliche und körperliche Kraft und Freiheit" erlangen. Er kann auf größeren Gebieten denken lernen, seinen Lesestoff sorgfältiger auswählen und sein Handeln aufbauend und nutzbringend gestalten. Erkennen die Menschen auch nur einigermaßen, daß ihre geistige Eigentümlichkeit weder versagen noch verfallen kann, weil der Geist, die Liebe, sie stützt und erhält, so bessern sich Familien- und Geschäftszustände. Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft macht Tag für Tag Fortschritt und frohlockt mit Paulus, der sagte: „Ich jage—nach dem vorgesteckten Ziel—nach dem Kleinod, welches vorhält die himmlische Berufung Gottes in Christo Jesu".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Poet-Walkers

Wordsworth was about the first poet-walker—a man of letters who made a business of walking, and whose study was really the open air. . . . He did not walk to get away from people as Thoreau did, but to see a greater variety of them, and to gather suggestions for his poems. Not so much the wild as the human and the morally significant were the objects of Wordsworth's quest. He haunted waterfalls and fells and rocky heights and lonely tarns, but he was not averse to footpaths and highways, and the rustic, half-domesticated nature of rural England. He was a nature-lover; he even calls himself a nature-worshiper; and he appears to have walked as many, or more, hours each day, in all seasons, as did Thoreau; but he was hunting for no lost paradise of the wild; nor waging a war against the arts and customs of civilization. Man and life were at the bottom of his interest in Nature.

Wordsworth never knew the wild as we know it in this country—the pitilessly savage and rebellious; and, on the other hand, he never knew the wonderfully delicate and furtive and elusive nature that we know; but he knew the sylvan, the pastoral, the rustic-human, as we cannot know them. British birds have nothing plaintive in their songs; and British woods and fells but little that is disorderly and cruel in their expression, or violent in their contrasts.

Wordsworth gathered his finest poetic harvest from common nature and common humanity about him—the wayside birds and flowers and waterfalls, and the wayside people. . . .

The walker has no axe to grind; he sniffs the air for new adventure; he loiters in old scenes, he gleans in old fields. He only seeks intimacy with nature to surprise her preoccupied with her own affairs. He seeks her in the woods, the swamps, on the hills, along the streams, by night and by day, in season and out of season. He skims the fields and hillsides as the swallow skims the air, and what he gets is intangible to most persons. He sees much with his eyes, but he sees more with his heart and imagination. He bathes in nature as in a sea. He is alert for the beauty that waves in the trees, that ripples in the grass and grain, that flows in the streams, that drifts in the clouds, that sparkles in the dew and rain.

The hammer of the geologist, the notebook of the naturalist, the box of the herbalist, the net of the entomologist, are not for him. He drives no sharp bargains with nature, he reads no sermons in stones, no books in running brooks, but he does see good in everything.—From "The Last Harvest," by JOHN BURROUGHS.

The Perfect Mark

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A UNIVERSITY student was once confronted by a series of final examinations which brought a disturbing fear, although the efforts made during the semester had been sincere and conscientious. As an older student of Christian Science sought prayerfully some truth which might bring definite relief from anxiety, it was unfolded to their waiting hearts simply and clearly. With the aid of the Concordance, some Bible verses were found which brought healing peace. Thought turned quite naturally to the statement in the first chapter of Genesis, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Applying that truth to the present need, they rejoiced that all that belongs to man must come from God; therefore it must be good. The real man's marks, then, must always be indicative of perfection; for, as God is infinite good, there is no failure in His universe.

Man, made in the image and likeness of God, reflects intelligence and vision. Perspicacity, wisdom, order, and ability belong to God, and are forever reflected by man. In proportion as this spiritual truth is recognized and accepted, one may approach an examination or any new task with confidence and joy.

Armed with this glimpse of the present worth of God's man, this student attended his first "final." Reading hurriedly the list of problems, he was again tempted with a sense of fear. But after a moment's meditation he decided to choose the example that appeared the easiest and work that through to the end, refusing to be fretted by the clamoring difficulty of the others. The confidence gained in this way enabled him to reach the last problem, to find that it also was simpler than had appeared at first glance. His grade was 100, proving to this young student beyond a doubt that the right understanding of God and of man's oneness with Him is actually usable—ever at hand to direct and guide. The rest of his grades also were excellent, and he was delighted to know that success rightly belongs to one who understands the spiritual idea of God, good. As this truth is claimed and adhered to, it will be proved to one's satisfaction that God's man can never fail.

Students at school, from the primary grades to the advanced courses in large universities and colleges, have been relieved from fear and self-centered thinking as they have learned, even in a measure, to seek the divine Principle, God, and to draw wisdom from the ever available, inexhaustible source. Many who have seemed to encounter failure or infirmity in the school of life have turned to Christian Science and found new ability or uncovered latent talents whereby they might be of service to the world; unaccustomed work has been attempted and completed with commendable aptness. Many of us have felt with the Psalmist, "If thou, Lord, shouldest mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand?"

To his great joy and everlasting gratitude, the student finds in Christian Science that ignorance and false beliefs can be healed. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." As one searches diligently and whole-heartedly for knowledge of God, humbly attributing all might and wisdom to Him, he finds that this "right understanding of Him restores harmony." Thought rises sometimes quite suddenly and spontaneously to appreciation of man's relationship to God, and the fact is grasped that man reflects infinite understanding, because man's senses are spiritual.

"All education should contribute to moral and physical strength and freedom," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 240). Even though he has passed what is commonly called the school age, every student of Christian Science feels that he is gaining a more liberal education. Many who have felt deprived in their youth find educational advantages of untold value in the pages of that international newspaper, *The Christian Science Monitor*. Everyone may gain through the study of Christian Science "moral and physical strength and freedom." He may learn to think in wider spheres; choose his reading matter with finer discrimination; and direct his activities into constructive, useful channels. When it is perceived, even in a degree, that man's spiritual individuality can never fail or fall, because sustained and maintained by Spirit, Love, then home and business conditions are improved. The student of Christian Science makes progress day by day and rejoices with Paul, who said, "I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Irish Welcome

There's a power o' lonely people
Stravagin' everywhere,
On feet without shoe leather
An' nobody to care.

Sure I have five green acres
An' not a cause for grouse,
An' while there's room within my heart
There's room within my house.

NEIL FITZGERALD.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Trees Have Style Points

And Certain Ones Fit Certain Locations

By EARL H. SELLE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Washington Bicentennial tree-planting movement this year has caused a general desire for the planting of trees that has perhaps never been experienced to such an extent before in the United States. In every city and hamlet, organizations and individuals have taken up the study of trees, and are joining in the nation-wide tree-planting movement.

We as a people always did have a warm spot in our hearts for the majestic trees under which we played as children, but many of us have never fully appreciated the shade and shelter they have given us. We seldom realized that our far-sighted, tree-loving forefathers were responsible for planting trees, which, for as long as we can remember, were always in our yard or along the boulevard.

Trees require so much less care than shrubs and flowers that we have not learned to know them in the same intimate way as the tender plants that receive special care each day.

The most permanent and self-sustaining member of our plant family, because of its very nature, is entitled to a good start in a location suited to its habits of growth. When planted to serve a definite purpose, whether it be for dense shade, background, windbreak, or shelter, the tree is given the opportunity to do the most possible good.

As soon as autumn frost sends the brilliantly tinted foliage fluttering to the ground, and sends the deciduous trees into the winter dormant stage, the planting movement will be revived again in all but the extreme northern sections of the country. There spring planting is usually most satisfactory.

If you expect to be among the planters of trees this fall, or at any time in the future, the question of which will be the best tree to fit your special need is likely to arise. The little trees in the nursery look a great deal alike, and only the larger ones have started their typical branch formation.

When an immediate effect is not necessary it is usually more satisfactory to plant small trees with a diameter at the base of the trunk of from one to three inches. Trees this size adapt themselves to new locations more readily and easily than the larger ones.

The illustrations show six types of trees arbitrarily classed according to shape, habit of growth, and desirability for use in special situations. The sketches beneath aim to illustrate in general the situations to which each type best lends itself. Many of the odd-shaped and grafted horticultural varieties found in the nurseries can hardly be classed as one of the above types, and will not be discussed here. The explanation of the groups makes no pretense of being complete, but is offered merely to make the problem of selection of trees more interesting and perhaps a little easier.

Larger Shade Trees

Group A includes most of the larger shade trees and those which tend to have a loose open foliage and high branching habit of growth. This high-branched open foliage type of tree casts a light shade over a large area and allows for free circulation of air, and an unobstructed view to motorists and pedestrians. It is a very desirable type for streets, parks and lawns where a dense shade is not desired, and a good growth of grass expected. The American Elm is an extreme example of this group. Also in this class, but varying somewhat in shape are the English elm, Scotch elm, Chinese elm, Silver maple, sycamore, honey locust, European ash, American ash, black walnut, pecan, chestnut, eastern catalpa and western catalpa.

Group P includes the tall, pyramidal, spirelike trees. They cast but little shade and are thus most useful when planted close together along property lines to serve as screens and windbreaks. They are valuable, also, in breaking up a monotonous horizontal sky line, and useful in forming accent points when planted singly with lower trees and shrubs, or in groups of three or more in corners, or on either side of a pergola or summer house. The Lombardy poplar is the most desirable of this group, while Simonsi poplar, Bolleana poplar and white birch are the other deciduous trees that most nearly approach this spirelike shape.

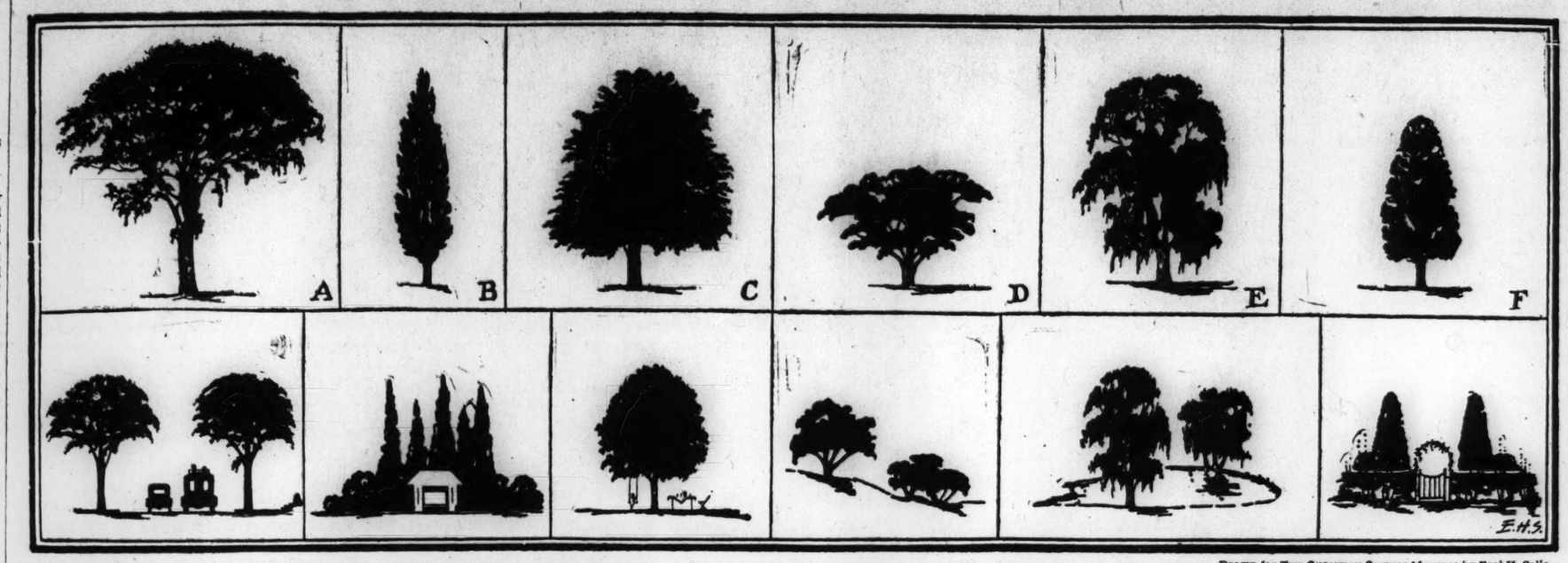
Group C includes the trees with dense foliage and low-branching habit. It is a type well suited for specimen plantings or group arrangements in parks and on large estates. It is very useful on the home grounds to frame desirable views, to form a background for the residence and to give dense shade for the private terrace. This type, however, becomes a desirable street tree when the lower branches are kept trimmed to form a higher-branching specimen. When grown in groves they do not make the characteristic compact growth, but produce long, straight, high-branched trunks similar to those in Group A. The most characteristic trees in Group C are the Norway maple, red leaf maple, sugar maple, horse-chestnut, Ohio buckeye, American linden, European linden, American beech, tulip tree, and black, white, red and scarlet oaks.

Picturesque and Rugged

Group D includes small-growing trees which tend to take on a rugged picturesque appearance. This type is most useful where a naturalistic effect is desired, and are at their best when used informally on rolling irregular grounds of large homes, country estates, golf courses, or parks. They are well adapted for planting at corners and in recesses of large, rambling type houses, or to form a background for heavy boundary plantings. Typical of this group are the hawthorns, scrub oak, flowering plums, mulberries, sumacs, American holly, flowering dogwoods, sheepberry, red bud, and buck thorns.

Group E includes trees of a drooping habit, and those that thrive best at the water's edge. They appear at home along park lagoons, or along lakes, streams, or informal pools. The most characteristic of this group are weeping willow, golden willow, cut-leaf weeping birch, cut-leaf weeping maple, and live oak.

Group F is composed of small, symmetrical trees suitable for specimen planting in formal gardens where they frame views, form accent points, or give a balanced effect. They make desirable specimen trees in the lawn where a large shade tree is not wanted. The mountain ash, white birch, ginko, Bechtel's flowering crabapple, mountain magnolia and pin oak are the most desirable of this group.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Earl H. Selle

On the Top Row Are Six Classifications of Trees According to Shape and Manner of Growth and on the Lower Row the Sketches Indicate in General the Sort of Use Each Class Fits Into: A, Larger Shade Trees; B, Tall, Spire-Like Trees; C, Dense Foliage and Low-Branching Habit; D, Small-Growing Rugged Shapes; E, Trees With Drooping Lines, Thriving Well at Water's Edge; F, Small Symmetrical Specimen Types.

Explorers of a Different Sort

II—How New Plants Are Added to Our Gardens

By F. KINGDON WARD, F. R. G. S.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ANYONE who has explored Kew Gardens or any of the more famous private gardens of England, or even Hyde Park, must have been struck by the immense variety of plants growing in the open. Without requiring any knowledge of botany, or horticulture, the layman cannot help noticing a host of plants, growing quite happily, which he has probably never seen before. At any rate, he assures himself, they do not grow wild in the hedgerows. It would be easy to give countless examples, as lilac and laburnum, wallflower and crocus. The great majority of such plants are therefore hardy all over Britain. It is true that some of the flowers you see in the summer are bedded out—that is to say, they have been raised under glass, and planted out in the open during the summer months. But this practice is not nearly so common today as it was 30 years ago.

Now the only way to discover whether a plant is hardy or not, is by trial and error, that is to say empyrically. If it refuses to grow in the open, then it is not hardy. It may, of course, refuse to grow at all, even under glass; but few plants are so pernickety as all that.

Germinating the Seed

When a new plant with hardy traditions of race behind it comes to Britain, the first thing to do is to try it out. Parenthetically I might remark that probably it comes over first as seed, not as a plant; and in that case, obviously the first thing to do is to germinate the seed. Then the young plants can be tested from the start; they can in fact be gradually acclimatized. Since few exotic plants are likely to be hardy in all parts of Britain—some disliking the vigorous climate of the eastern counties as much as others abhor the moist warmth of the southwestern seaboard—it is an advantage to try it in as many places as possible, in order to discover the most suitable one. Probably it will be killed out in some parts, and survive in others. Hence the more seed there is of it, the more places it can be tested in. The plant hunter is, therefore, urged to send ample seed of a likely looking plant.

How is the seed sent home? Most seeds are able to survive considerable changes of temperature and vapor pressure. Still, a packet of seed, collected in the Himalaya in September, let us say, kept till January, and then sent home, reaching England about March, is put to a pretty severe test. From the cold of a Tibetan winter, and the drought of a continental climate, to the tropics, and a fortnight at sea, followed by the damp cold of an English spring, is enough to try the strength of the stoutest seed.

The first absolute requisite is that the seeds shall be quite ripe before they are collected: the second is that they shall be packed dry. To soften the abrupt changes of temperature through which the seeds have to pass, I devised a method of packing them in thermos flasks. Although this does not insure their keeping always at the same temperature, it does insure that any change of temperature will be effected gradually.

From All Parts of the World

English gardens have drawn on all parts of the world for their supply of new plants. They come from the Mediterranean and all parts of Europe; from South Africa, China and Japan, the Himalayas, the Andes, New Zealand, North America and many other places. And always a corner can be found suitable for the most exacting plant—so long as it does not actually come from the tropics. Even the tropics have yielded plants which will grow in the open in a few favored localities, though they do not grow, in nature, under exactly tropical conditions. On the great mountain called Ruenzori, equatorial Africa, grow certain peculiar giant lobelias; and there is a garden in southwestern Scotland, in Wigtownshire, where these curiosities and many other rare and diverting plants grow in the open, marvelously rich in herbaceous alpines the mountain ranges of Asia really are. It certainly does suggest that much yet remains to be done.

Mr. F. Kingdon Ward, the well-known horticulturist, in his other article, published last Tuesday, told us something of the problems and joys of the horticultural explorer who takes an expedition into Tibet, Burma or other fastnesses where plants and seeds are collected for our gardens.

The secret of this garden is the perpetual moisture of the atmosphere, due to its being surrounded on three sides by sea. The atmosphere is always full of fine salt, which attracts moisture, thus keeping the air always damp.

The two features of our climate most inimical to the cultivation of exotic plants are the late frosts, often following a period of mild weather which has enticed plants to start growing, and the damp snowless winter months. Many alpines from Switzerland, China and the Himalayas sleep under a covering of snow for five or six months. Here they are both warm and dry. But in England, where in the south at least, snow rarely falls, and still more rarely lies, and the soil is always cold, alternately waterlogged and frozen, the roots of the plants are easily killed. Another source of trouble is the comparative dryness of the atmosphere, particularly in the summer, when the absence of rain is most felt. Many plants live comfortably only so long as the atmosphere is nearly saturated with water vapor, whatever the temperature; and that is a condition which we cannot reproduce in the garden. We can water plants during a drought, and keep the soil constantly moist, but we cannot water the air and except in coastal districts this is often far too dry.

As to the peculiar suitability of the British Isles for the acclimatization of exotic plants, a recent survey of the garden flora of Britain gave roughly 11,000 introduced species—a much greater number than the total number of British wild flowers, of which only a tithe can be considered as suitable garden plants. Of the total number, about 3900 species of woody plants (trees and shrubs) grow in Britain, 47 per cent come from Asia, 23 per cent from North America, and only 14 per cent from Europe. Of the total number of herbaceous plants—about 7100—grown in Britain, on the other hand, only 28 per cent come from Asia, 15 per cent from North America, and as many as 49 per cent from Europe! This is the more strange when we remember how

By F. Kingdon Ward—The Christian Science Monitor

A New Alpine Aster Growing at 12,000 Feet Altitude in Tibet.

For Moss on Lawns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gentofte, Denmark

A poor drainage system or poor soil is usually the reason for moss appearing on a lawn. One method of eradicating this is to give a top dressing in the autumn or winter, before the snow comes, of ashes from refuse fires, a tenth part of lime and a light compost that has sand for the greater part. This treatment will have a permanent influence for good, as it not only destroys the moss but leaves a fine, even surface for the after growth of the grass. Another dressing for moss that has proved useful is one composed of 3 parts superphosphate and 2 parts kainit, applied soon after Christmas, if there is no snow, at the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. to the acre. The moss vanishes and the grass thickens wonderfully under this treatment. The effect is added to if about 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia is also given during March or April.

Soot is an excellent stimulant for grass and can be sprinkled on the lawn on a quiet day, giving enough to blacken the surface. This repeated once or twice during the spring months is a great help and will effect an improvement in the color of the verdure. It does not destroy moss.

By F. Kingdon Ward—The Christian Science Monitor

Typical Spot for the Plant Hunting Expedition's "Take-Off." Temple in Southeastern Tibet, at an Altitude of 10,000 Feet. The Snow-Covered Peaks Behind Are 15,000 Feet Altitude and the Home of Many Fine Plants.

My Garden Hobby

Glendale, Calif.

Dear Garden Hobbyists:

Perhaps one needs vision to say that our back-yard garden is surrounded with mountain views for, of course, there are neighbors' garages and housetops to consider.

But when sunrise polishes the Hollywood mountains southwest of us to burnished copper, the garden glistens with diamonds of dew, and birds come to exchange morning greetings and take advantage of the "board and lodgings free" which we furnish them in its "middle path."

At evening, the sun brushes with gold dust the Verdugas to the north. As we linger over a late supper on the side porch, they turn from red-violet to deep mauve and finally blue-black velvet studded with stars and the ruby and emerald lights pointing the airway to sky travelers.

Our garden is planted around an emerald lawn. Its borders are serial stories of friendships, memories and reminders of favorite books. When we began it, friends were generous. Their gifts are the nucleus for gifts to beginners now. The memories we brought with us of gardens we lived in as children furnish such flowers as cinnamon pinks, petunias, mignonette, sweet mary, lemon verbena, unfailingly found in old Spanish patios, feverfew, sweet lavender, rose geranium and bergamot. When I crush lemon verbena or sweet lavender in my fingers or brush the rose geranium, I see my little Grandmother slipping tiny bags of it into her linen closet and among her laces or dropping a pungent leaf of rose geranium in a glass of amber jelly. We have scarcely a garden flower that does not recall some loved passage from a book or poem.

Crowded into wide borders, a heterogeneous mixture of family favorites grow happily together, making an artistic whole. As the seasons come and go there is always a point of interest to inspire. Last spring, purple iris, the heavy scent of orange blossoms and drone of bees delighted visitors. Later, blue larkspur marched by a patio wall, pentstemons bloomed in crimson bells with ageratum in a row, and humming birds flashed by flame-hearted nasturtiums on their way to the bee-burdoned mignonette.

The rose garden furnishes bouquets for all, from fragrant pink Los Angeles buds, with some little blue daisies with golden hearts (Agathea), to long-stemmed red Radiance roses, with dew still on them. The clear yellow Claudius Pernet are stunning, too, with montbretias in July. We have roses most of the year.

Chinese lilacs bend lovingly over our fat-sided old garden swing, where we live richly most of the time. Here bird houses are constructed and poems written. It is a delightful place, too, for daily reading and study.

Our trees are mere babies, though the Acacia Floribunda, an invitation to bees, fills the garden with perfume and a tiny orange tree fragrantly promises Christmas oranges, while a royal apricot dreams of golden moons in the spring. Did you know that apricots should be picked by moonshine, compounded as they are of "sunshine and moonlight and flavored with Syrian honey"?

A botanist will tell you that some species of acacia are leafless. We have one, a blackwood, and though the so-called leaves are so dense they cast a deep, cool shade, they are simply "foot stalks" expanded to do the duty of leaves.

At present, our interest is centered on a eucalyptus tree. Set out when five months old and the size of a lead pencil, it stood shivering timidly by the bird bath. Estimating from its daily growth, we feel it will add five to eight feet this year. A five-year-old tree sometimes measures 40 or 50 feet. We plan to climb our veritable Jack's bean stalk to the Giant's castle some of these days.

"Not wholly in the busy world, nor quite
Beyond it, blooms the garden that I love."—Tennyson.

(Mrs.) M. A. H.

Cheltenham, Eng.

Dear Friends:

Strictly speaking this hobby belongs to someone else, but it is so unusual that I thought perhaps some of the other Garden-Hobby readers would find inspiration in hearing about it. My friend has a waste piece of ground adjoining her garden proper, and were exercising our thoughts over it. It isn't large enough for a wild garden and is too much beloved by rabbits to plant most things. Then a few days before Christmas we were walking in one of the parks, when drifts of reddish purple bells, spilling all over the otherwise bare rockery made us halt. It was the winter heather, Erica carnea, King George, and there flashed across our memories, a day spent in the Lorna Doone country on Exmoor, the miles of purple heather, and a wonderful tea of Devonshire cream and fruit, and fragrant honey gathered by the bees from that same heather.

So we decided to make a moorland garden, but when we consulted the catologues, my friend was aghast at the price of the quite common kinds of heather. Therefore we decided to see if she could raise them from seed. A grower in Ireland sent us a packet of the Cornish Heather in white, purple, red and salmon pink for 6d., and the same of the bell heather also for a like sum. There were approximately 300 seeds in each, and she could have had a further 14 varieties had she chosen all hardy. The seed was so tiny that she mixed it with 100 times its bulk in sand and sowed it on the surface of a pan of lime-free sandy peat which was covered with brown paper and glass, and placed in a fairly low temperature. The seeds were quite a few weeks germinating, but an awning of muslin rigged on sticks protected the tiny plants from the direct sun rays.

The ground was dug, and as this is a limestone district, mixed with leaf mold and garden soil to make it as lime-free as possible. Peat, too is desirable but not absolutely necessary. Three small boulders were fetched from the hillside and disposed naturally, and tiny knolls and hillocks made. While waiting for the heathers to be ready for planting out, we chose the other plants to give variety.

Foxgloves, of course, and a relative of the Scotch teazle, Echenops ritro with its lovely metallic-blue flower heads and silvery bracts and leaves, Eryngium (sea holly) a similar plant, and campanulas (harebells), thymes and columbines, especially a new white one with scarlet spurs. All these perennials will grow easily from seed. There will also be fritillarias in the spring. The purplish checkered English ones, and the dwarf yellow. F. lutea, and if it will grow, the dazzling Californian one, the scarlet F. recurva. They like a sandy-peaty soil, so should be quite at home. Primroses, too, would not look out of place, nor would poppies.

For shrubs, the gorse lights its golden torch all over the Cotswolds, from February to November, so there will be no difficulty in finding a dwarf bush of that. A broom (Genesta) can be bought very cheaply, as can a small sweet briar. Any of the dwarf junipers and conifers would also be suitable.

It seems a pity the lovely heathers are not more widely grown. They will survive snow and frost and drought and grow into quite little bushes very quickly. The colors range through all shades of purple, rose, crimson, white and cherry, and they ask only light and sandy soil, free of lime. (Miss) E. D.

What Can Be Planted Now?

Fall planting of shrubbery, perennials and bulbs can be done so long as the ground is not frozen. With deciduous shrubbery and all kinds of roses that are sold with bare roots it is well to wait until after one or two hard frosts—usually late in October and November.

⁂

Oriental poppies should be planted in the fall when they are in the dormant stage. Peonies, irises, most varieties of hardy lilies and all the spring flowering bulbs do best when planted in the fall.

⁂

Three gorgeous red peonies planted in the fall to make the spring garden glowing are the double fringed or fern leafed, early blooming, with flowers like huge crimson roses; Paeona officinalis whose jolly red glows in the border when the tulips are falling; and Adolphe Roussea, the red that is beautiful when blooming near the sky blue iris, Celeste.

⁂

There is a fascination and a friendliness about knowing the special names of the varieties we plant. It means more to the gardener, somehow, to plant the lovely yellow tulip, Moonlight, at the feet of the light blue lilac, President Grevy; or the glowing pink Clara Butt tulips and bleeding heart close to the white lilac, Marie Legraye, and then there are the yellow lights of the Iris—Dawn—to consort with Ludwig Spaeth, the lilac with the dark plum-colored flowers. Indeed, to know the given names, as it were, of ones flowers makes gardening much more interesting than just to have tulips and irises and peonies.

⁂

Besides the planting there are many other important garden stunts to be done in the fall of the year. All peony tops should be cut off while iris tops should remain until spring. Coal ashes should be scattered over delphiniumse to protest them from slugs and one must remember to water the evergreens well before the ground freezes.

Care of 'Glad' Bulbs

Gladiolus bulbs should be dug about the middle of October in the latitude of Boston. Dig them up; do not try to pull them. Dig on a sunny day, and let them remain in the sun several hours, before storing in a dry, cool place. A temperature of 40 degrees is ideal. Do not be alarmed if the bulbs wither and shrivel.

One should disinfect the bulbs. Semesan is good, and directions should be followed closely. Dry the bulbs thoroughly after dipping. Throw away all bulbs which show signs of disease. The bulbs should be examined two or three times during the winter, and any which show signs of rot should be immediately disposed of.

Grape hyacinth (heavenly blue), snowflakes (leuconiums), chionodaxas, scillas, dog-tooth violets (erythroniums) all will do their bit in carrying on lovely color effects among the rocks in the very early springtime, to the utter delight of the gardener who was thoughtful enough to plant the little bulbs in the fall.

Wild Bird Trusting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lexington, Mass.

AMONG the most precious things in life, I hold the hours of pure delight spent in making friends of the wild birds. Even more precious, I count the stamp of such hours on the young life of my son. The love, the tenderness, the keen appreciation of nature, born in his boy's heart through close association with these feathered friends, has marked him with the deep brand of a friendship that can never fade, for it has become an actual part of him.

To have a wild bird eat from one's hand when winter's snow has covered deep the food supply, is rather a common thing. But to have a wild bird come to one's hand in the warmth and brightness of the days of fullness and plenty, in mid September—that is quite different, and I saw it happen one of those fair days this year.

The window sill was crammed with seeds from end to end, and not one of the band of purple finches that filled the yard to overflowing, but had apparently had his fill. I saw the boy when he raised high the screen and took his seat close by the open window. A few seeds were loosely held in his outstretched hand, and with chin on arm, he sat and just waited.

She seemed to me the most disreputable looking creature in that entire band of birds, as she lit on the end of the window sill. Loosened feathers on her head waved like war locks in every passing breeze. So badly had she gone about the job of molting, that her garments hung about her in tatters, but the heart that beat within her breast was warm with friendliness.

No slightest shadow of fear marred the lustrous eyes that gazed up into the eager face of the boy. She relished the first seed and immediately selected a second, hopping a few steps nearer to the waiting hand. A third seed—by now she was within the curve of the cupped palm—and the fourth seed she picked from the loose pile between the boy's fingers. Tentatively, she sampled the fingers, themselves, and daringly he gave her a tiny shove in return. She sidled away a few steps, then returned to the curve of the friendly hand, another nip and another shove. Again she sidled away, then shuffled back and held herself tight against the open palm. Still another shove. This time there was that in her manner that any woman could understand. She had made up her mind that she would not budge again! Regardless of shoves or anything else, she was there to stay! Snuggled up against the warm open palm, she leisurely finished her dinner.

The boy had sat still so long that I knew he probably longed to move and ease the position of his arm—but on his face shone the light of a wonderful dream come true. By merely crooking his fingers he could have taken captive the soft body of the little wild thing. Instead, she had made herself the willing captive of his love, and of her own trust in him. A. C. G.

Wild tulips are very intriguing in the early spring rock garden. The best known of these wild tulip varieties is the candlestick tulip—Clusiana—with its long pointed flowers which are pure white when wide open with a broad flame of carmine running to the tip of each petal. According to the garden catalogues there are about 40 kinds of these tulips listed suitable for rock garden planting.

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FRENCH SINGLE SCHOOL BACKED BY RADICALS

Plan Proposed for Uniting Primary and Secondary Instruction Systems

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The idea of a Single School — l'Ecole Unique — has been adopted by the Radicals, but measures tending toward its realization have been successively taken by non-Radical governments. In point of fact, neither for teachers nor for scholars, is the image frequently used, of a ladder to be mounted rung by rung exact; for there is a variety of ladders side by side, and if, for example, one begins to ascend the Primary Superior, one finds that it is altogether unconnected with the Secondary.

But, generally, the aim of those who favor the Single School is to enable those who would otherwise remain in the Primary to have access to the Secondary. Until recently the lycées and colleges, which constitute the Secondary, have demanded fees. They did not belong to the system of obligatory and gratuitous education founded by Jules Ferry. Yet, for a large number of posts, a Secondary education is essential, and a boy who has not obtained his baccalauréat finds many doors closed against him.

The fees were comparatively small, and, moreover, there were bourses—scholarships—to be won. That the school fees were not an insuperable barrier even to poor children, is proved by the success of many men in all branches of life and especially in politics. From the Prime Minister downward, numerous instances could be cited to show that aptitude and perseverance can overcome poverty. Nevertheless the suppression of fees in the Sixth, Fifth and Fourth classes was welcomed.

Better Off as Artisans

These lower classes were freely opened to children of from 10 to 13 years whose parents could ill afford to pay fees. The immediate result, however, has been to increase the attendance in the lycées by about 25 per cent and to bring about a "crisis" of accommodation. The teachers are handicapped in that they have often to look after as many as 60 pupils.

Criticism has, of course, been heard. It runs on these lines: "The reform simply directs into overcrowded channels thousands of children who would have been better off as artisans. They will constitute a sort of intellectual proletariat, unhappy and, indeed, dangerous. The mistake is in fostering the notion that only so-called liberal careers, and above all public functions, are noble. The truth is that we should endeavor to create an élite in all trades."

Now it has been necessary to exercise some control over this influx of children into the lycées. Anatole de Monzie, the Education Minister, gave instructions to submit all who would enter the lycées to a somewhat severe examination. The new barrier was intended to be that of fitness, whereas the old barrier was that of ability of the parents to pay fees.

Placed Under Handicap

In practice, however, there are inconveniences. The son of a man of my acquaintance, well able to pay any reasonable fees, was refused the other day admission to the lycée, on the ground that he displayed no aptitude. Now surely this is a severe verdict on a boy who has just turned 10. In board of examiners can judge of the ultimate capacity of a boy of 10, and to refuse him the entry of the normal and traditional schools is to place upon him a handicap that the future may prove to be undeserved. The danger is that, in giving fresh facilities to the poor, existing facilities should be taken away from the presumed rich.

It is pointed out that some of the greatest historical personages would have been unable to pass these examinations at an early age, since their faculties developed comparatively late, and many names, including that of Napoleon, and several highly distinguished savants, have been mentioned. Indeed, it is argued that men of superior intelligence, and even of genius, are often, as children, less advanced than mediocrities, and would have been barred from the lycées under this method of examination.

Protestant Schools Closed

There are other schools having no connection with the state to which those who are refused can go. But Protestants, with the growth of secular schools, closed nearly all their institutions; and the choice is therefore between the primary superior, which excludes the "humanities," and the Roman Catholic colleges. (Private tuition at home may be ruled out in most cases).

It would seem, therefore, that the Roman Catholic secondary schools must be, for the moment, the chief beneficiaries of these educational reforms; which is a paradoxical result scarcely contemplated by the advocates of the lay school.

Yet it must be remembered that the difficulty arises from an insufficiency of lycées and of teachers in the large centers; and that is a difficulty which is purely material and that can be quickly surmounted. Despite the call for economy, buildings and personnel will sooner or later be available, and the obstacles to admission will be broken down. Indeed those who would preserve the independent schools dolefully predict that, after a few years the state schools will succeed in abolishing the Roman Catholic, as well as the Protestant schools, and when that stage is reached there will really be the Ecole Unique.

Sigma Society To Honor Actor

Recognition of his services to his race will be accorded Mr. Richard B. Harrison, "de Lawd" in "The Green Pastures," at Boston University's college of practical arts and letters, tomorrow morning. He will receive the gold key symbolizing admission to the Sigma Society of Boston University. The citation will be delivered by Dr. T. Lawrence Davis, dean of the college.

This honor is restricted to persons who have distinguished themselves by high scholarship or by intellectual service to their Alma Mater and to persons who have won distinction in some field of endeavor in which the college is vitally interested. Mr. Harrison is the only Negro and only actor who has been admitted to the society.

The organization in the college of practical arts and letters represents the same high standards as are maintained in liberal arts colleges by Phi Beta Kappa. Other prominent honorary members in the society include: Mr. George Busby Christian Jr., former secretary to the President of the United States; Mr. Edward W. Bok, Dr. John Robert Gregg, originator of Gregg Shorthand; Dr. James Arthur Tufts, professor-emeritus of Phillips Exeter Academy, and Mrs. Larz Anderson, author.

Exchange Issues Reviewed in Survey

New England exporters who have been affected by the "exchange control regulations," particularly since Great Britain abandoned the gold standard in September, 1931, are interested in a survey taken by Mr. H. A. Burch, assistant district manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Burch announces that 36 companies have supplied data used in his tabulation, listing 42 countries in all parts of the world, and showing that many "past-due" funds are being held up owing to exchange difficulties. The data show that more delay by nearly three times is caused by exchange difficulties than is due to general collection conditions.

Answers showed 296 instances of getting prompt payment for current shipments compared with 168 cases of not getting such payment. Among countries Mr. Burch designates as being "good" are Belgium, British West Indies, Canada, China, England, France, British Guiana, India, Italy, Japan, Mesopotamia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

'Broadway' Radio Productions

★ ★ ★

Wynn Successs Leads to New Group of Noted Producers Planning Stage-Type Programs

★ ★ ★

"RADIO is a knack, not an art." Thus Mr. Ed Wynn, "Perfect Fool" of the stage, "Fire Chief" of the air, sums up his 25 weeks' experience with radio broadcasting. Seated in his dressing room just after a Friday matinée (the one which makes up for the lost Tuesday evening performance), Mr. Wynn, in the throes of removing grease paint, told of his plans to bring that same grease-paint atmosphere to the radio.

Having "acquired the knack" of the radio, Mr. Wynn has lined up the producing and managerial activities of eight noted men of Broadway in a program corporation known as Amalgamated Broadcasting System, Inc., with himself as president. This corporation, working through advertising agencies, has already signed up more than $1,000,000 worth of business. Its offices and studios are located in New York.

A modest artist, Mr. Wynn gives himself a year on the air, in which his popularity as a network star, he states, will have run its span. He explains it thus: "On the radio I am playing your city 52 times a year, whereas in vaudeville I might have played your city perhaps once a year. Any vaudeville act can go around the circuit using the same routine, but when it gets on the radio the demands of that medium are what lick it. No change, that's it! That's why" (mentioning several famous vaudeville teams now off the air and several on the air) "they can't last. I try to give them variety every single week."

The forces of Mr. Wynn, himself a producer, the Shuberts, Daniel Frohman, Arthur Hopkins and other well-known producers, will combine to put on the air a host of musical comedy and stage stars presented, in many cases, in the original vehicles of the stage which brought them fame.

Why his own studios? The element of surprise necessary to compete with the networks is one of Mr. Wynn's reasons. In its own studios, says Mr. Wynn, the corporation's production will move undisturbed by any network's studio rehearsal schedule. The artistic value of the programs produced will be heightened and unhampered.

While the networks could and do produce very competent versions of almost any play, opera or musical comedy in repertoire, Mr. Arthur Hopkins, the famous producer, could, for instance, under the ægis of Mr. Wynn, produce the original and compelling version of "What Price Glory?" with the original cast. Other plays, under Mr. Hopkins's management, waiting to become articulate, are Ibsen's "The Wild Duck," "Hedda Gabler" and "The Doll's House," "Anna Christie," and Eugene O'Neill's "The Hairy Ape."

The association of Mr. Daniel Frohman with the program organization can guarantee the production of a great many of the plays of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones and Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, for instance, as well as the "appearance" of noted stage people under contract to him. Musical comedy and revue would be furnished from the long list produced by the Shuberts as well as the ones in which Mr. Wynn himself has starred.

Mr. Irving Berlin, who is reported as being one of the members of the company, as head of his own music publishing company and a composer in his own right can guarantee much music that has long been popular and provide the new when necessary.

A. D. H.

Retailers' Courses In Boston Posted

Important new courses for store employees and executives for the coming winter are announced today by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce The courses are given under auspices of the merchants institute of the retail board.

Two of them are open to the public, said Mr. Bloomfield. The one on the art of salesmanship, opening Oct. 25, at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, is offered by the Massachusetts university extension division in coöperation with Chamber of Commerce units, and the one on the use of figures in merchandising for profit opens Oct. 20 at Jordan Marsh Company auditorium, Washington Street, Boston.

The salesmanship course is under direction of Mr. Bloomfield. The one on figures is in charge of Mr. Malcolm P. McNair, professor of marketing of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Other courses include the appearance value in merchandise, starting Oct. 21, under tutorship of Mr. John E. Alcott, supervisor of vocational art education in industry and business, of the state department of education, and secretarial, accounting, stenographic and typewriting courses.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "You and Your Government."
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 "Jack and Jane"; skit.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cascade Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Garden Melodies."
5:15 Strachan Andrews's Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 Del Castillo, organist.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; Grofe orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Rambles in Rhythm."
5:55 Little Tree Serenader.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Stage Star Salute; George Meader.
6:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Night.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Political talk.
7:20 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Democratic Campaign speech.
8:30 "Evening Melodies"; Helen Barr.
8:45 CBS, Quartet; organ.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 "Garnetville" sketch.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Democratic Registration."
11:20 Jewish Philanthropies Program.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Musical comedy memories.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Cremona String Quartet.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Brickley's Vagabonds.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George Ross.
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery"; sketch.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jay C. Flippencies: soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Recorded program.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College Trio.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00-12:00—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Joint recital.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension: "Real Estate Law."
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC and local programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Pie Plant Pete.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p. m.—NBC dance music.

WNAC

6:30-11:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Questions and Answers on Christian Science, auspices Manager of Committees on Publication; recorded program.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:58 a. m.—Time; weather report.
8:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company reports for the year ended Aug. 31, 1932, total income of $47,124, and after allowing for depreciation of $202,316, showed a loss of $155,192. In the previous year the company reported a net profit of $277,656 after taxes and depreciation but before extraordinary charges, equal after 6 per cent dividends on $750,000 preferred stock to $2.70 a share on 86,000 common shares, compared with common share earnings of $6.44 in 1930 and $11.80 in the previous year.

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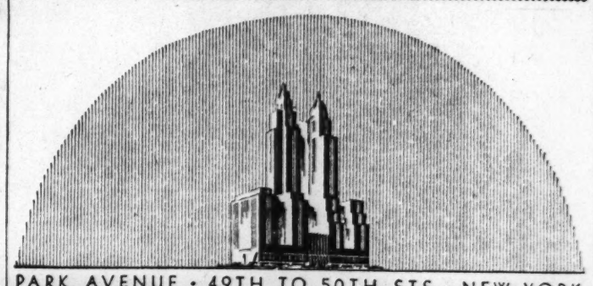

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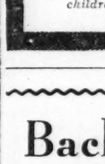

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Berengaria	Dec.	14
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Franconia	Nov.	4
Samaria	"	18
Ascania	Dec.	1

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STOCKS SLIDE OFF FOLLOWING EARLY ADVANCE

Small Net Changes Result of Day's Operations—Trading Light

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP) — The stock market appeared somewhat refreshed today after two sessions of quiet drifting, and prices pushed forward with some vigor in the earlier hours.

The advance was checked by early afternoon, and extreme gains of 1 to 4 points were reduced by from fractions to a point, but trading slackened on the decline, as traders showed little inclination to sell.

Late selling of some of the specialty shares unsettled the market, erasing most of the general advance.

Toward the close, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Case, Consolidated Gas and Santa Fe were selling from fractions to a point net higher.

Sales approximated 900,000 shares.

Professional Market

The market remained largely a professional affair, and seemed to be governed more by its own internal condition than by corporate or trade news developments.

The failure of the list to react in any important degree in the sessions, following the sharp advance of Friday, evidently impressed speculators for the rise, and encouraged renewed bullish activity.

A sharp sag in the British pound sterling, attributed in Wall Street to withdrawal of support by the Bank of England, pulled European gold currencies generally lower, and brought a fresh reassertion of the strength of the dollar. European bear speculators in dollar exchange, according to gossip in international banking circles, appear to have taken considerable punishment in the last fortnight.

The first of the principal railroads to report for September was Union Pacific, which showed net operating income of $3,266,184, a relatively moderate recession from the $3,918,-381 reported for that month of last year.

Further evidence of the improvement in the oil industry appeared in the earnings statement of Atlantic Refining for the first nine months, showing net of $1.58 a share, contrasted with a substantial deficit in the like period of last year.

Bonds More Active

Strength of United States Government loans today brought renewed hope of arousing a recently somnolent bond market.

Comparatively heavy trading in Liberty and Treasury issues resulted in fractional advances which sent some of these bonds up to new high levels for the year. Most of them, however, reacted moderately later under profit-taking.

Federal maturities that reached new 1932 tops included Treasury 3½s, which sold at 98.7, and the 3¾s of 1941-43, which were quoted at 101.3. At the same time, Liberty 3½s and Treasury 3s equaled their previous year's peaks.

Increased demand for government bonds was generally attributed to the plethora of funds which has dropped money rates to the lowest in many years. The last Treasury offering of 3½ per cent 4-year notes was oversubscribed 18 times.

Domestic corporate issues were also more active, with gains in numerous low-priced obligations ranging from fractions to a point or more. Secondary rail liens recorded the best advances at one time

The carrier gainers included some loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania and Santa Fe.

The utilities and industrials were slightly mixed but best grade bonds of these categories were relatively steady. Improvement was shown by bonds of American & Foreign Power, Detroit Edison, Columbia Gas, International Match, International Telephone, Pacific Gas, Postal Telegraph and Shell Union Oil.

Rallying tendencies were displayed by the foreign list. British 5½s were heavily traded at 106⅝, a new high for the year. Small gains were also registered by some of the Argentines, French, Italians and Japanese. German Government bonds were barely steady.

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL FIELDS

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Employment in the anthracite industry showed another upturn from August to September, the Anthracite Bureau of Information reported. On the basis of reports by 153 collieries, employing more than 76,000 workers, employment and wage payments increased 14 per cent during the period.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 18—Caterpillar Tractor Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss of $740,493 after depreciation, interest and taxes. The companies with net profit of $1,629,-481, equal to 87 cents a share on 1,882,240 no-par shares of stock in the first nine months of 1931.

Employment Shows Nation-Wide Gains

PROOF that the daily items concerning increase in employment in individual industries and different sections were not merely sporadic instances but a definite upward swing is furnished by figures issued this week by the Labor Department at Washington. The announcement was made that employment gained 3.6 per cent, and pay rolls 2.6 per cent during September in 54,851 establishments reporting to the department. Textiles had the greatest gain, while favorable statements came from the fields of transportation equipment and rubber goods.

Of the heavy industries, two just now are showing improvement, steel and coal. Steel production is now up to 19½ per cent, a gain of another ½ per cent. The Beaver Meadow Colliery of the Jeddo-Highland Coal Company, Hazleton, Penna., is to resume tomorrow, after having been idle since last May, when 1000 men were at work. Resumption will be on the basis of three-quarters of normal activity.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 18	Last Oct. 17
98	68	7	Abraham & S pf	50	85	85		
9½	1⅜	..	Adams Express	400	6⅛	5½	6	5¾
14	9½	..	Addressograph	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
4⅞	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
16½	4¼	1.60	*Affiliated Prod	100	9	9	9	9¼
63½	30⅛	3	Air Reduction	2400	57½	55¾	56⅛	55¾
3½	⅛	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	12½	11½	12⅜	11⅜
3¾	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
88¼	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	4100	73¼	71¾	73¼	71⅞
119¼	96⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
15⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	100	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8½
15½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	8½	8½	8½	..
73⅛	28⅝	4	Am Can	5400	52⅛	49⅜	51⅜	48⅝
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	200	121	121	121	120
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	9	9	9	8½
9	1⅛	..	Am Chain	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	100	10½	10½	10½	..
37⅜	18	3‡	Am Chicle	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	36
6¼	2	..	Am Colortype	100	7	7	7	6¾
26¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	21	20¼	20¾	20
15	2	..	Am & For Pwr	2100	8¼	7⅝	8	7½
3½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
6⅛	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4
21⅜	7¾	2	Am Ice	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
12	2½	..	Am International	1100	7½	7¼	7⅜	7½
¾	⅛	..	Am La France	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
49	19	7	Am Loco pf	200	27	27	27	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	100	5	5	5	5
32	10½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1400	10	9	9⅝	9¾
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	31	30⅞	31	30½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	200	26⅛	25	25	21
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	2100	8⅛	7½	7¾	7½
115½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11¼
⅛	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	15	14	14⅜	14
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	46	46	46	45¼
15⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	8¼	8	z 8	7⅞
137⅜	70⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	6400	106	103	105⅜	103
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	900	23½	22⅜	22⅜	23
31	12	2	Am WW&E ct	100	20½	20½	20½	20
10	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	28½	27½	27½	27¼
193⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	10¼	9¾	10⅛	9⅞
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	12⅛	12	12	..
96	85	7	Archer Dan pf	20	96	96	96	..
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
3⅝	1	..	Arnold Constable	100	2	2	2	2⅛
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	600	1⅞	1½	1½	2
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	4700	44⅜	41¾	44	40⅜
46	23¼	..	Atl Coast Line	400	22	21	22	21¼
21⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	2100	16⅞	16	16⅛	16⅞
3⅞	1	..	Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	5900	44¾	41¾	43¼	46¾
7⅛	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅜
			—B—					
13	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	50	18¾	17½	18¾	18
43	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1700	13¼	12	12¾	12
40½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	15½	14⅜	15	14½
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	50	80	80	80	77
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	800	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
43½	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
45	24	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	38¾	38½	38¾	40
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	11½	10¾	11	10⅝
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
20⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2400	18	17¼	17⅞	17
49	16	..	Beth Steel pf	400	38½	38	38	38½
22¼	4⅞	1.20	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	11⅜	11½	11¾	11½
⅜	⅛	..	Booth Fisheries	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
43⅛	20	2	Borden	700	27⅝	27	27⅜	27⅝
14¾	3¾	..	Borg Warner	400	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
11¾	4	..	Briggs Mfg	900	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man A	800	23⅞	21½	23⅜	21½
28⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	63¼	62	62	69⅜
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	31	31	31	31
27⅜	½	..	Burns Bros A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
13¼	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	700	9⅜	8½	8⅞	8½
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	36	36	36	..
24⅜	7	..	Byers	400	15¾	15	15	14½
			—C—					
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4	4	4	3⅜
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	15000	14¾	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞
23¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	600	18½	18	18	..
9¼	2¼	..	Capital Admin	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
65¾	16⅜	..	Case Thresh	30000	43¾	39⅞	42⅛	40
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	8⅜	8	8	8⅛
7½	1¾	..	Celotex Co pf	60	2	2	2	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	700	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	8
30⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	25	25	25	..
20⅜	4⅞	..	Chesapeake Corp	1000	13½	12⅞	13½	13
31½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Onio	10000	22⅛	20½	21¾	21½
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	9	9	9	8¾
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	1000	7⅜	7¼	7¼	6⅞
31	7¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	2000	12	10¾	12	10¼
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4½
12¼	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	9	8¾	9	8½
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	10	10	10	9
12½	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	9½	9½	9½	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	10000	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	13⅞
29⅜	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	..
31½	1⅞	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	85	85	85	..
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	4¾
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	4000	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1000	28½	28	28¼	27½
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic ct	500	9⅞	9¾	9¾	..
11	3⅛	.50	Comm Credit	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
21	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B 8	30	18	18	18	18
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	21½	21¼	21½	20⅝
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1000	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
5⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	3500	3⅛	3	3	3
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	500	50	48¾	50	48½
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	500	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
68⅜	31½	4	Consol as	5000	57⅜	55	56½	54⅜
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	200	5½	5¼	5½	5¾
9	4	..	Consol Oil	500	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜
1⅛	¼	..	Container B	200	¾	¾	¾	..
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	400	5	4¾	4¾	..
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	38	37½	38	..
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	2500	31¾	30¾	31½	30½
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	15⅞	15½	15⅞	..
3¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	700	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
9¾	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	800	6	5⅝	6	6
55⅜	24⅞	3	Corn Products	2000	52	49½	50½	50¼
135	90½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	135	133¼	135	132
77⅜	1½	..	Coty	800	4	3¾	4	3¾
26½	13½	2	Cream of Wheat	700	24	23	23	23⅜
15⅞	7¾	..	Crown Cork & S	600	14¼	13¾	14	13½
25⅛	17¾	2.70	Crown Cork pf	700	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
49⅜	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	25	25	25	24½
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
3⅞	¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	1½	1⅞	1⅜	..
35½	20	2	Cudahy Packing	100	28	28	28	..
3¼	⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	2000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
7¾	2¾	.60	Davega-St	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	10	10	10	..
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	300	64½	63	63	63
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	17000	29⅞	27½	28⅜	27¼
16	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	1000	16½	15⅝	16½	..
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	700	13	12⅞	12⅞	12½
¾	⅛	..	Duluth So Shore	200	¼	¼	¼	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Duluth So Sh pf	300	¼	¼	¼	..
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	9000	57⅜	55⅛	56⅝	55⅝
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	97½	97½	97½	..
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	2000	53½	52	53¼	52⅛
120	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	125	125	125	..
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	6¼	6	6	6¼
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	17⅞	17	17¼	16½
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3000	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8¼
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	500	30¾	30	30	30
¾	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	¼	¼	¼	..
37¼	16	3	Endicott Johnson	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
			—F—					
47¾	15	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	15	15	15	..
15¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	100	11½	11½	11½	..
2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	15⅜	14⅜	13¾	15
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	50	50	50	48½
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	2000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	⅛	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	9¼	9	9¼	9
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	500	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	1400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
26⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	1600	21¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
			—G—					
3½	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	16¼	15¾	16	16
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	300	8	7⅞	8	8
25⅞	3⅝	..	Gen Cable pf	20	11	11	11	..
26⅛	8½	.60	Gen Electric	5100	16½	15¾	16	16
11⅜	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
49½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	2700	30	29¾	30	29¾
24¾	3	..	Gen G & E A	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	⅝	6	Gen Gas & E 7% A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	250	35	28	35	30
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	500	41½	41	41½	41
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	18600	14⅝	13⅜	14⅜	13½
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	300	4	4	4	..
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1500	17¼	16¼	16½	16⅛
10⅜	8⅝	..	Glidden		6½	6⅛	6⅛	6
8	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	5	4½	5	5
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	100	17¼	16¾	16¾	..
97	70	6	Gold Dust pf	200	95	95	95	..
12⅜	2½	6	Goodrich	600	6	5½	5½	6
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	1400	15¾	14¾	15	15
69⅛	19¾	7	Goodyear11 pf	500	43¼	42½	42½	45
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1100	25½	23⅜	24	23
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
11⅝	8⅝	..	Granby	200	8	8	8	..
9¾	1½	..	Grand Union	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	300	22	21⅜	22	21⅞
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1600	13¼	12	12⅞	12
10¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
15½	3	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	7	7	7	..
21⅜	2¼	..	Gulf States Steel	500	13¼	13	13¼	13
			—H—					
4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	600	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
28	2½	..	Hahn D S pf	200	16⅞	16¼	16¼	..
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	90½	90½	90½	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	400	80	79¾	80	..
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	2100	15⅝	14	14	14¼
5⅜	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	1700	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	1400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	2600	15⅜	14½	15	14½
2¼	1	..	Indian Refining	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
40	7½	2	ndus Rayon	1900	26½	25¾	26	25¾
27⅞	10	..	Inland Steel	200	16¼	16	16	16½
8½	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2⅞	1	..	Insuranshare Md	700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	..
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	300	5⅜	4½	5	4½
9⅜	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
117	52½	6‡	Int Busines M	400	92	90	90	92
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
18⅜	3⅜	..	Int Cement	100	10½	10½	10½	..
1¼	½	..	Int Combustion	100	¾	¾	¾	..
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	7800	23¼	21½	22⅜	21½
11⅜	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	100	8⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
4¼	⅞	..	Int Mer Marine	200	2	2	2	2
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	3800	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8
4⅜	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
12⅜	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	100	14½	14½	14½	..
15⅞	2⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	6900	9⅝	8⅛	9½	9¼
14	3⅞	..	Jewel Tea	100	26	26	26	..
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	3100	23⅜	21½	23	21⅛
			—K—					
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
14⅜	4¾	..	Kayser (J) & Co	1400	9¼	8¾	9	9
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
4¼	⅜	..	Kelsey Hayes W	7100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
19½	10	1	Kimberley Clark	100	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	1400	11½	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝
19¼	3	..	Kinney pf	70	11	11	11	..
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	400	11	10¾	10⅞	10¾
110	88	7	Kresge pf	10	99	99	99	..
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	9000	¼	¼	¼	¼
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1400	15¼	15	15	15
			—L—					
8½	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
29¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	16	14½	15	14½
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	2200	43½	42	42	42⅜
9⅜	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	200	6½	6	6	..
21	14	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	16½	16½	16½	..
19⅜	8½	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
37⅜	13¼	4‡	Loew's Inc	6700	27½	25⅜	26⅜	26¼
5	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	300	4	3¾	4	4
23¼	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	19½	19	19½	..
38¼	7½	..	Louisville & N	200	21	20½	21	20½
11⅝	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	..
			—M—					
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	700	45	44½	44½	43⅜
36	10	1	Mack Trucks	1400	22¾	20¾	21½	20⅜
60½	1⅞	.50	Macy (RH) & Co	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
4½	2½	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
17⅞	4½	.50	Magma Cop	400	8	8	8	8
46⅜	9	7	Man Ely gtd	30	12⅞	12¾	13¾	..
20¾	4	..	Man Ely mg	2100	7	6¼	6¼	6½
14⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	2100	10¾	10⅜	10½	10⅜
5½	½	..	Market St Ry 2pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
3½	½	..	Marmon Motor	200	1¾	1½	1½	..
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	900	8⅝	8¼	8½	8¼
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	200	16¾

COTTON CLOTH TRANSACTIONS SLOWING DOWN

Price Drop of Raw Product Has Retarding Effect on Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 18—The government report on the condition of the new cotton crop, hung like a pall all last week over the primary cotton cloth market. The price of raw cotton continued to drop, with a few interrupting rallies, all week and this had the effect of retarding buyers and generally slowing up transactions.

The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York issued early in the week should have and probably did have a steadying effect on the cloth market. It disclosed the strongest technical position of the fabrics listed that has ever been reported. Mills insist there is absolutely no reason for further yielding on prices; nevertheless following offerings at concessions some mills yielded and others followed, thus producing a lower level.

Some mills continue to be sensitive to the gyrations of the raw cotton market and offer their goods at concessions whenever raw cotton is weak. This policy was pursued last week, resulting in a lower basis, unjustified in the opinion of conservative mills and merchants.

Print Cloth in Demand

In the print cloth division the 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s and the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard led the market in volume until late in the week when the major interest was switched to the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s. Quite a fair volume of this style was sold at 4c, mostly for future delivery. Spots were held at 4⅛c, and on Saturday any delivery was quoted at that price, which, however, was ⅛c lower than the closing of the previous week.

The 39-inch 4.00-yard 80 squares sold at 5c for future and 5⅛c for spot delivery and the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard at 3⅞c for spot and 3¾c for future delivery, which was ⅛c and ¼c, respectively, below the closing prices of the previous week. Other active numbers of wide print cloths were down from ⅛c to ¼c. Narrow print cloths were all weaker.

Carded broadcloths were also lower. The 36½-inch 80x60s 5.00-yard sold at 4½c for spot and 4⅜c for future delivery. The 38-inch 90x60s 4.32-yard brought 5c and the 37-inch 100x60s 4.10-yard 5⅝c for spot, 5⅛c for November, and 5⅜c for later delivery.

Sheetings were all lower. The 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard sold at 3¼c and the 36-inch of the same count and weight at 3⅝c. The 36-inch 3.00-yard brought 5¼c and the 40-inch 2.50-yard each of the 48x48s count brought 6¼c. The 40-inch 44x44s 5.00-yard moved at 3⅝c. The lack of support from the bag trade is given as the cause of the weakness in this section.

Drills were dull but unchanged in price. The 30-inch 3.00-yard sold at 5¼c and the 37-inch of the same weight at 5½c. The 37-inch 3.95-yard brought 4¼c. Sateens were generally quiet and unchanged. Twills 39-inch 4.00-yard 68-76s led in activity at 5⅝c for spot and 5½c for future delivery.

Fancy Goods Active

In the fine and fancy goods division business was moderately active in all cotton fine spun goods. Many mills are specializing on fancy weaves and have booked their full capacity for the next two months on various types of these goods. These orders are scattered among a great variety of designs and constructions. The mills using only few looms on each design are enabled to make many constructions simultaneously because they are equipped to use only a few looms on each individual type.

The shortage in rayon yarn which has been emphasized during the last month has suddenly changed. It appears that mills that were two or three weeks behind delivery dates have now returned to schedule. A number of speculative purchases made during the rush have now been delivered and speculators find them a burden. Therefore the premiums recently ruling for spot deliveries of rayon mixed and all-rayon goods have suddenly disappeared, and prices have come down accordingly.

The all-rayon satins 140x72s with 100 denier rayon brought 7½c and all-rayon crêpes 92x46s 21½c. Flat crêpes 42-inch 96x56s with 150 denier 60 filament warp and 40 filament filling moved at 26c.

Southern mills are offering combed lawns at concessions below eastern prices which, however, do not prevent eastern mills from disposing of their goods. The 40-inch 88x80s 8.50-yard sold at 7c eastern and 6¾c southern and the 76x72s 9.00-yard of the same width at 1c lower in each case. Dimity stripes were fairly active at 8c for the 36½-inch 116x76s.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.48½	.49⅛	.48⅛	.48⅜	—
May	.54	.54½	.53½	.53¾	—
July	.54⅞	.56	.54⅞	.55	—
	Corn				
December	.26	.26¼	.25⅝	.25¾	— ⅛
May	.30⅞	.31⅛	.30½	.30⅝	— ⅛
July	.32¼	.32½	.32	.32	— ⅛
	Oats				
December	.15¾	.15⅝	.15¾	.15¾	—
May	.18½	.18½	.18¼	.18¼	—
	Lard				
October	4.35	4.35	4.27	4.30	—.12
May	4.37	4.37	4.32	4.30b	—.12

*b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.48¼	.48⅛	.48⅛	+ ⅛
December	.50⅛	.50	.50	—
May	.54½	.54¼	.54¼	—

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.43¾	.42⅝	.42¾	+ ⅛
May	.47¾	.47	.47	—

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 18—Reichbank's condensed statement compared as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	Oct. 15, '32	Oct. 7, '32
Gold	796,800	796,400
For our reserves	135,200	134,800
Other bills of ex & ch	2,747,200	2,909,600
Advances	92,100	101,500
Circulation	3,519,000	3,618,300
Ratio	26.5%	25.7%
Bank rate	4%	4%

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	90¼	90
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	26½	26
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30½	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17	16½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	55	55
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	37	31¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	77	77
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69	68
Amer Inter 5½s '49	79½	79½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67½	67¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91	91
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105⅜	105⅜
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	103½
Amer T&T 5s '65	103⅜	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	107
Amer T&T 5½s reg '43	106¼	106¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	71	71
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74	74
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93	92½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	22	22
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78⅞	78⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82½	81
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58¼	57
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33¼	31⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	47	47
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	71½	71½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	88½	87⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s series 'D 2000	46	46
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	48½	48½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	81	81
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95¾	94⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	92½	92½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70½	70½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	10½	10⅜
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105½	105½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¼	105¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86½	86
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104	104
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107¼	107¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102	102
Bush Term con 5s '55	50½	50½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	73¼	73
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	91⅝	91
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91	91
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	90½	90½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	97⅛	97⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	104½	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	71	70¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	80¾	80
Can Pacific 5s '44	92⅝	92⅝
Can of Ga rfg 5½s '59	25½	25½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72½	72½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82⅜	82⅜
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	85	85
Certainteed 5½s '48	40½	40½
Ches Corp 5s '47	60	50
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	81⅝	81⅝
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	93¾	93¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89⅞	89¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	44	44
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8⅛	7¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	26½	25½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	48½	48½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	51⅞	48⅝
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	24⅜	24
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	20	19
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	67	67
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	33½	33
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	33	33
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	21¾	20¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96½	96½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103½	103
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70	70
Chile Copper 5s '47	34	33½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	94¾	94½
Cin Ind StL & Chic RR 4s Reg	95	95
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	93	93
Colonial Oil 6s '38	48½	47
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	63¼	63¼
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	81	80¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	81½	81½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82¼	81¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅝	94⅜
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101½
Con Gas 4½s '51	98	97½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	68	68
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	24⅞	24¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	35	35
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105½	105½
Del & Hudson rfg '43	84	84
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	92	92
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18	17½
Detroit Ed 5s wi '52	100¾	100⅜
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¼	96
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101¼	101¼
Dodge Bros xf 6s '40	86¾	86¼
Dome Iron & Steel 5s '39	100	100
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅛	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	103¾	103⅜
Elgin Joliet & E Ry 5s '41	89	89
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75½	75½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28½	28
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	47½	47½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28	28
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28	28
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	75½	75½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	76⅞	76⅞
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	51¾	51¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65	64¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103⅜	103⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	64	64
Goodrich 6s '45	54	54
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	81	81
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80¼	80
Gould Coupler 6s '40	10¼	10¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104½	104⅜
Gerat Northern 4¼s '61	84	84
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	55	54½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	73	72
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	39¾	39¾
Houston ElecWTx 1st 5s '33 sta	95	95
Houston Oil '40	55	55
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40½	40½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	49¼	48¼
Ill Central 4s '52	58	58
Ill Central 4s '53	49	49
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	58	58
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38¾	37
Ill Central 6½s '36	64½	64½
Ill Central C StL&NO 5s A '63	42	40⅜
Ill Central C StL&NO 5s A '63	42	41
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¼	101¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	47½	47½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	43	43
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9⅛	7¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	9½	7¾
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	50	49
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	60½	58
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	60	60
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64	64
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6¾	6¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	48⅛	48
Int Paper 6s '55	18½	18⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35	34¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42½	42
Int Tel & Tel 5 '55	39	37½
Inx Equity Corp 5s A '47	81¼	81
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101¼	101
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58	57
Kan City Co rfg 5s '50	46	45¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89	88¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	67	67
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89½	89
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65½	65½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	65	65
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	63	63
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	78½	78½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34¼	34¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105¾	105
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	25¾	25¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	76½	75½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96½	96½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	94¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	80¾	80½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	4	62
Mo Pacific gen '75	16½	15½
Mo Pacific 5s '65	27	26
Mo Pacific 5s ii '80	27¼	27¼
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	27¼	26½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	15¼	14
Mobile & O Mont 5s '47	6½	6½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	86½	86½
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	75	75
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	87¾	87½
Nat Rys Co of Mex 4½s '26	2½	2½
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	1¾	1¾
Nat Steel 5s	79	79
Newberry 5½s	80	80
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102½	102½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87	87
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	68⅜	65½
N O T & M 5s B '54	27½	27½
N Y&HR con 3½s '97	76	75½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	71	71
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	48	48
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50¾	50
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	57	57
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	69	69
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18½	18½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	36¼	36
NY Edison 5s C '51	106	105¾
NY Edison 5s '44	105¾	105½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111½	111⅜
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99	99
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	50	50
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	65	65
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	79	79
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¾	1¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101¾	101¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100	100
NY Sus & W 4½s	21	21
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103¼
Uorf & W con 4s '96	96½	96¼
Norf & W PC&C 4h '41	92¾	92¾
North Am Co 5s '61	84¼	84
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101¾	101¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63½	63½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83⅜	83⅜
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	66	66
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	79	79
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
Ohio Pub Ser 7⅛s A '46	101	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	80¾	80¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	30½	29⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105	104½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106	106
Paramount Public 5½s '50	22	22
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	51½	51
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¼	91
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	95	95
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65	65
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	85	84½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	75½	75½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83	83
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89	89
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¾	100½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	68¾	68½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87½	87¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95½	95½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '73	60	60
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B '42	95¼	95¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	86	86
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	95½	95½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32½	31½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	52	52
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95¾	95½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102	101¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70	70
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	71	71
Rich T Ry 5s	95	95
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	83¼	83¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	48¾	48½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13	12¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11	11
St Louis & SF ct sta	9¾	9¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	14	14
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	43	43
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	65	65
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	37	37
Shell Pipe 5s '52	78¼	78¼
Shell Union 5s '47	76¾	76
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77½	77½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94	94
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	62½	62
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '35	80⅞	80⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	49¾	48¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	49¾	48¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	26½	26½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	32	32
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	34½	34
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	105½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	133⅞	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅜	97
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	17½	17½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	32	32
Texas Corp 5s '44	87¾	87¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	45¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26	25
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅝	101⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅛	96⅛
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84	84
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85⅜	85⅜
Union Pacific 5s	100½	100½
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	32½	32½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	47¼	46½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	65	65
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	30⅞	30
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	1¾	1¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102	101¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6⅝	6⅝
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	12	12
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104¾	104¾
West Shore 4s 2361	73¼	73¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	34	34
Western Union 5s '51	58	58
Western Union col 5s '38	80	80
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	70	70
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	68	68
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85⅝	85⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	67½	67

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct18	Last Oct17
3½s '47	101.24	101.24	101.24	101.23
1st 4¼s '47	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.19
4th 4¼s '38	103.24	103.18	103.20	103.19
4th 4¼s reg	103.16	103.16	103.16	103.15
US 3s '55	96.20	96.16	96.20	96.11
US 3¼s '49	98.7	98.	98.5	97.29
US 3¾s '43 Mar	101.3	101.	101.3	101.1
US 3¾s '43 June	101.3	101.1	101.3	101.1
US 4¼s 2037 "C"	100.26	100.24	100.24	100.24
US 3¾s '56	102.19	102.17	102.19	102.14
US 4s '54	104.16	104.12	104.14	104.12
US 4¼s '52	107.27	107.27	107.27	107.21

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	18½	18½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	91¾	91¾
Akershus 5s '63	73	73
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48	47¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	10½	10½
Antioquia 7s D '45	10½	10⅛
Argentine Gov 5s '45	60	60
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48¾	48⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	54⅜	54½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	55½	55
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54½	54½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	54⅝	54
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	55	54⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	54¼	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	54⅜	54½
Argetine Gov 6s '57 A	54⅜	54
Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B	54⅜	54
Australia 4½s '56	76¼	75¾
Australia 5s '55	83¾	83
Australia 5s '57	83⅝	83
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50	49¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	48½	47¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99	98½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101¼	101⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106	106
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105½	105¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	40⅝	40⅛
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	44	43¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	52	52
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	52½	52½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50¾	50
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6	6
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7½	7½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¾	18¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18½	18
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20¼
Brisbane 5s '57	72¾	72¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	31½	31½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31	31
Bulgaria 7s '67	19	19
Bulgaria 7½s '68	26	26
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¼	100½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	91¾	90⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	102½	102
Carsbad (City) 8s '54	77	77
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8¾	8¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9	9
Chile (Bank) 6⅞s '61	8¼	8¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9¼	9⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8¾	8⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	26	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	32	32
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32	31½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	17	16
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27¼	27¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42	41⅞
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	77¾	77¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	58	57½
Dutch Ei 8s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Estonia Bank 7s '67	47½	47
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	68½	68
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	73	73
Frankfort A 6½s '54	65	65
Frankfort 6½s '53	34	34
French (Rep) 7s '49	115¾	115⅜
French (Rep) 7⅛s '41	121⅜	121½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	52¼	51½
German 7s '49	73½	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	57¾	57⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	52	51½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	59	58½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	40	39⅝
Germ El Pow '53	52½	51½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	52⅜	52⅜
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	40½	40
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	53¼	52⅞
Good Hope I&S'W 7s '45	49	48
Greek 6s '68	25½	25½
Mamburg 6s '46	43¾	43¾
Hansa 6s '39 ww	39	39
Harpen 6s '49 ww	54	53¼
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	38¾	38¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	45	45
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88½	88
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	96⅝
Jap (Im) Gov 5½s '65	53¼	53¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	63	62¼
Karstadt 6s '43	28¾	28½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	16	16
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	45	44½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	79	79
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84¼	84
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	93¾	93¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	84¼	84
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	93¾	93¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	23	23
New South Wales 5s '57	82½	82½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¾	105¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	44¼	44
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	80¾	80¾
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	80	80
Norway (King) 5½s '65	85¼	85
Norway (King) 6s '43	89¼	88¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	88¼	88¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	88½	88
Nuremberg 6s '52	38	38
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	73¼	73¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	46	46
Oslo (City) 6s '55	88½	88½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	96¼	96¼
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	54½	54½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52½	52½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	60	60
Prague (City) 7½s '52	95	95
Prussia 6½s '51	48½	47⅞
Prussia 6s '52	47½	47½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	50¼	50
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	57	57
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	50¼	50¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	44¼	44
Ruhr '48	45¾	45½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	3½	3½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	87½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	86½	86¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	104	103¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	57½	57½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	20	20
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	53	52¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	57¾	56½
Saxon State 7s '45	75	75
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	22	22
Siemens 6½s '51	64⅞	64¼
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	64	64
Sydney 5½s '55	72¼	72¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	95¾	95⅝
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½	104½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38½	37½
Tyrol 7s '52	43	42¾
Tyrol 7½s '55	44	44
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	60	60
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅝	106⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	36	35½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	36¾	35¾
Uni Stl W 6½s S '51	36	35⅞
Unterelbe 6s '53	48	48
Vienna 6s '52	52	52
Venetian Mtg Bk 7½s '52	97	96½
Westphalia El 6s '53	34½	34½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	52	52

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $7,010,146, equal to $5.26 a share on the outstanding stock. This compares with $8,968,211 or $6.73 a share in the like period last year. Net income for the September quarter was $1,998,094 or $1.50 a share, compared with $2,697,516, or $2.02 a share, in the 1931 period.

SIOUX CITY GAS & ELECTRIC

Sioux City Gas & Electric reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932, profit of $1,030,044 after taxes and charges, but before depreciation, compared with $1,184,333 in the

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PATENTED 1931—DeNovo Rug Shampoo by James McComb. 223 E. 78th, New York City; home economy demands; sells 50c; no competition; commission; repeats; samples 25c.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

THOSE desiring to know how to enter the hosiery business in a highly profitable manner address CHARLES, Room 605, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study. 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

PRACTITIONERS' RECORDS

100 Sheets or Cards $1.00 post paid
FREE SAMPLES ON REQUEST
PRACTITIONERS RECORD BOOK COMPANY
200 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OIL SHALE EXPERT AND PETROLEUM REFINING TECHNOLOGIST, wide experience in oil plant designing and low temperature distillation, desires position offering opportunity for research. Young, married, no children; will serve anywhere in United States or foreign country. Address ROBERT LAWRENCE, Jr., 251 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Liberty WOMEN'S WEAR LIMITED — *For the Women who know and want the best.* 129 KING ST. EAST — *Coats, Suits, Dresses, Hats and Hosiery.*

"Pure Food Cafeteria"
Headquarters for HOME COOKING and Courteous Service
ONE BLOCK WEST OF THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in 63 — 73 KING STREET EAST

A. PARKER & SON
Cleaners and Dyers
184 KING STREET EAST
Phone Baker 4615 *Service Our Motto*

THOMAS LEES
Jewelers Since 1861
17-19 KING STREET WEST
HAMILTON

LONDON

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream & Creamery Butter
Quality—Service
"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound.
E. R. JARMAIN, Mgr.
13 KING STREET — Met. 3881

The Ontario Furniture Co.
Limited
Extensive and Complete
HOUSE FURNISHERS
For the last quarter of a century we have grown in London like London—steadily and surely.
All Western Ontario likes our store.
228-230 DUNDAS ST. — Phone Met. 1175

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
V-EIGHT Ford
We will prepare your cars for WINTER DRIVING
Complete Repair, Supplies, *all makes cars.*
Noted for Service
447 TALBOT STREET AT QUEENS AVE.

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations Throughout Ontario & Quebec
Supertest Petroleum Corp. LTD.

Cohoon & Patterson
ONE OF THE
Superior Quality Chain Stores Service
478-477 CENTRAL AVE. at MAITLAND
COMPLETE TABLE SUPPLIES
2 Auto Deliveries — MEt. 1080—1081

LETTY—JANE
HOME BAKE SHOP
A few of the dainties we will make to your order.
Lemon Tarts and Pies
Lemon Layers
819 RICHMOND ST. — Phone Met. 2136

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Visit Our Men's Shop
and see the array of New Fall Suits and Overcoats at Moderate Prices
MAIN FLOOR

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
As close to you as your phone
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
**SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE*
*216 Dundas Street — *St. Joseph's Hospital
580 Hamilton Road — 616 Dundas St.

CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise. Metcalf 33. 426, CLARENCE STREET.

CUMMING The Clothier
We will help the ladies surprise the men with a new suit or shirt, if they will bring one that now fits for us to copy.
Prices and Quality That Please
Ready made or made to order.
New Range of Scarfs
Two Stores in London—One each at Stratford and Galt, 342 and 394 Richmond St.

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE COKE — *BITUMINOUS FUEL OIL*
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met. One-One-One — 737 Richmond St.

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

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Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
385-7 TALBOT ST. — Phones Met. 652
102 DUNDAS ST — Met. 2420

WRIGHT-TEALE CO.
Plumbing and Heating
HART OIL BURNER
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
511 ST. JAMES ST. — Phone Met. 7984

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BREAD
BUNS and ROLLS
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
1 GRAND AVE — Phone MET. 795-W or MET. 2295-J

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 030

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

Bryson-Graham
Limited
Ottawa's Favorite Department Store
Established 1870

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

DEVLINS
The Great Annual Specialty Shop of Western Canada
MEN'S APPAREL — FURS — WOMEN'S IMPORTS
There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 — 234 BANK STREET

INSURANCE
Since 1870 OTTAWA
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited Q 500

TORONTO

The Stoodleigh Cafeterias
Famous for Fine Food
TORONTO

G. S. BEER
Foxes in all shades
Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now
Kenwood 7378 — 1161 St. Clair Ave. W

Wright Bros.
Cleaners and Dyers
884 Kingston Rd. — Howard 2537

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS — PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Elgin 5309
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

SERVICE that satisfies, be it damp wash or fully finished work, is produced in our up-to-date, scientifically controlled plant.
PHONE LLoydbrook 2161
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY Ltd.
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Allow our Representative to explain our new meter recording device.
LL. 3131 — *CITY WIDE DELIVERY*

BOTTOR BATTERY AUTO PARTS RADIATORS BUMPERS BODIES ETC.
ALL MADE AS NEW AT
GREENWOODS
177 Richmond St. W. — AD. 0880

Quiet MAY
AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER
MADE IN CANADA
E. T. WHITTALL, *Gen. Mgr.*
Elgin 3624 — TORONTO

ONCE A CUSTOMER, ALWAYS A FRIEND
Cauliflower
Milk from "Selected Farms"
TORONTO LLoydbrook *1131

195 AVENUE ROAD
4 Phones MIdway 1128
S. Bone & Sons
"Where Quality and Service Count"
Groceries, Provisions, Poultry and Fruits, Flowers

Dunfield's
Society Brand Clothes
Haberdashery
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

All kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY PRINTERS
Commercial and Society
89 CHURCH STREET — Phone Elgin 7906

Maxton
Hairdressing Salon
100 Avenue Road — Mi. 1979
Operated by
Mr. A. J. Stone of London, Eng., and Toronto

ANNABELLE
Mrs. McKINNON, Prop.
HAIRDRESSING
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
Marcel 60c. Shampoo 50c
2371 QUEEN STREET E. — Howard 6450

J. A. CRAIG
Electrician
Installations and Repairs
Office—Home—Factory
Hill 8232 — 5 FOLLIS AVE.

PHONE MIDWAY 0048
THE VARSITY FLORIST
150 BLOOR ST. WEST
Designs for all occasions Wedding Bouquets
Cut Flowers and Decorations

EXPERT IN —
MRS. Mary MacPherson
Corset Fitting
By Appointment for Your Convenience
229 YONGE ST. at Shuter St. — EL. 0867

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
AUTHORIZED FORD DEALERS
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE — Telephone 201

WESTON'S
Buttermilk Scone Loaf
Phone Hill. 5600 gives you the extra Sunshine Vitamin D

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MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpson's

A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
CAN. CEMENT BUILDING

FLOWERS
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily.
Careful attention to each order.
Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 1138

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL, Sunnyside, Derby Rd., North Promenade—Excellent cuisine, separate tables, electric light throughout, hot & cold running water all rooms; moderate terms. Tel. 3497.

ST. ANNES, "BEL-AIR," 15, Clifton Drive North—Board or apartments; excellent cuisine; near pier; hot and cold water in all rooms. Tel. 1342. MRS. ROBINSHAW.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SHEFFIELD—Experienced care and attention; large house; beautifully situated; quietness, comfort, peace. MRS. SKELTON, 3 Whitworth Rd., Ranmoor, Sheffield.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HOME-MADE sweets of recognized superior quality; chocolates, toffees, marzipan, etc. MISS MACVEAN, 71 Cadder St., Glasgow, S. 1.

MANCHESTER—For sale, modern Brinsmead Player Grand at sacrifice, with music rolls and cabinet in perfect condition. MRS. DEACON, 3 Hesketh Ave., Didsbury, Manchester.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MANCHESTER, 272 Dickenson Road, Rusholme—Electric light and power, phone, 6 bedrooms, 2 reception, garage; near church and best schools; convenient for city; substantial mortgage arranged if required. MRS. DEACON, 3 Hesketh Ave., Didsbury, Manchester.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LAKE DISTRICT, WESTMORLAND—Widow living in charming Dower House desirous to have a paying guest; lovely surroundings, glorious view of Morecambe Bay; also studio bungalow to let furnished. Apply MRS. DANDY, Nyning, Kendal.

POST WANTED

AS AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE
Having had unique personal experience, an Englishman with a splendid connection, consisting of largest and soundest Grocery and Provision Buyers, offers his services in England; 30 years' reference from English House of over 100 years' standing. Box M-2115, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GENTLEMAN desires position of any kind, fully experienced in all clerical work and knowledge of all transport work; good references. Box M-2112, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MANCHESTER — Lady, experienced, requires post as companion-help; with Christian Scientists preferred; can drive car. Box 168, c/o A. B. MURRAY, 33 Mosley St., Manchester.

YOUNG lady with technical college training (domestic science) seeks post in England. G. QUAYLE, "The Elms," Silby, Isle of Man.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 3 Gns. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A SAVILE ROW, LONDON, W. 1
Regent 2467

TEACHER'S POST VACANT

REQUIRED in January, mistress fully qualified to teach domestic science; salary Burnham scale less 10 per cent government pension scheme. Apply PRINCIPAL CLAREMONT, Esher, Surrey.

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SMALL HOTELS AND PENSIONS IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

All London's Sun Shines into SIMLA COURT
A London Home Hotel—newly decorated, well furnished; hot and cold running water, gas fires, bedside reading lamps, radiators and coal fires public rooms; 5 minutes Kensington Gardens and Christian Science church; quiet position with easy access to all parts of town; 3 to 4½ gns. week, full board 10/- a day, partial board 2½ gns. Resident owner. Dawson Place, W. 2. Tel.: Park 2478.

Beaulieu Private Hotel
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Beautifully situated. 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate bed-sitting rooms from 2½ guineas; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 628.

BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel) — Secluded garden, tennis; central; excellent cuisine; hot & cold water, gas & electric fires; personal supervision MR. & MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR. Tel. 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH. PHONE 6238
BRUNDON, SURREY ROAD
Charming house completely modernized; ideal peaceful winter situation; hot and cold water, gas fires all bedrooms, central heating, reception rooms, hard court; very easy access sea, golf, amusements, shops; excellent cuisine. Personal supervision Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blamey.

BOURNEMOUTH. Phone 886
"WIMBLEDON HALL," DERBY ROAD
THE "IDEAL HOME" FOR HOLIDAYMAKERS
Only 8 minutes' walk from new church and sea; modern equipment, every convenience, hot and cold running water; reduced rates for winter and spring; readers of this paper welcomed. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykeld Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot & cold running water & gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH (near) Burnbrae Guest House—Near buses and golf links; garage; tennis, beach hut. Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot & cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

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The Editor's Puzzle

9

In the judgment of other many, no state with the exception of Flo[r]ida has the gorgeous sunshine enjoyed by California. The days are seldom cloudy, and ~~seldom does it~~ rarely is they on even look inclination I like it was going to rain.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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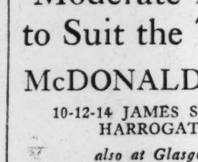
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

White Stork

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE white stork has often been referred to as "the lily of birds," a title commonly given to it in Holland and Germany, where it is a common resident. The Dutch and Germans show great affection for these feathered folk, and while the crude nests of sticks do not exactly adorn the chimneys, there is the belief that a family with a stork's nest over its roof is fortunate indeed. In both countries the white stork's domesticity and love for the meadows and marshes near habitations have made it the subject of folklore for many generations.

The white stork is the commonest of about 25 different species and is a native of the Old World. It spends its summers in the warm and temperate parts of Europe, and winters in northern Africa or southern Asia. Marshy places are most generally frequented, where eels, small fishes, reptiles and frogs are obtainable for food.

The stork has no voice, but during the mating season makes a cluttering noise with its bill and at times the male engages in a curious stiff-legged dance.

As one sees a white stork standing guard over its nest, one can readily see that it is not entirely white as its name might indicate, for the bill and legs are red, and the wings are partly black. The bird is about 3½ feet long; the head, neck, and body are pure white, the neck generally being carried in an arched position. When the bird is resting the head is half hidden in long pendulous breast feathers, and one leg is usually drawn up. The toes are half-webbed.

The flight of the stork is high and very powerful, the long legs being stretched out to the rear. Migrating storks fly in pairs or small flocks.

Another species which closely resembles the common white stork is native to the pampas of Argentina, where mice and frogs are found in abundance. In North America the only birds of the stork family are the wood ibises and the jabiru, found in the gulf states and in Central America. Other commonly known close relatives are the adjutant bird of India, and the marabou and shoebill of Africa.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

9

In the judgement of
many no state with
the exception of Flo-
rida has the gorgious
sunshine enjoyed by
California. The days
are seldom cloudy, and
seldom does it even look
like it was going to rain.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.
Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Preventative ("Subscriber")—Webster's calls it "an unnecessary and irregularly formed doublet of *preventive*." That is faint enough praise for us.

Hydroelectric ("Subscriber," who says she has seen this word hyphenated in a certain international daily newspaper) — Webster's spells it without the hyphen.

Public reading ("Subscriber") — The inquirer says:

1. Some public readers emphasize most of the auxiliary verbs, as *"shall* inherit, *should* be accompanied by a parent," etc. Surely this is not correct reading. (We are happy to agree—that is, with an occasional reservation.—Ed.)
2. In the reading of the Scriptures, I have heard some readers emphasize the italicized words. I have always understood that these were not italicized for the sake of emphasis. (Italicized words in the Bible represent the translators' efforts to clarify the meaning, these words having no corresponding forms in the Greek or Hebrew manuscripts.—Ed.)
3. Emphasis is often placed on pronouns, as, *"our* Reading Room," *"their* books," when there is no contrast in the passage. (Each word in a sentence has its relative importance. To give each word equal emphasis is to read ineffectively.—Ed.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Door to Door

Teacher: "Do all famous bell ringers come from Belgium?"

Bright Pupil: "Please, no ma'am; most of them are from some brush company."

The Challenge

Clerk (at game counter): "Would your little son like a game of checkers, ma'am?"

"He'd love to," smiled the woman, "that is, if you can spare the time."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

SIMPLICITY emerges in all its charm as the final seal of art.—CHOPIN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Could Not Voice It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

WHEN Dorothy was 3½ years old her mother decided that it was time to teach her a prayer. But try as she might the little girl could not say the third line of "Now I lay me down to sleep."

The mother did not think it just the thing to punish the child about a prayer but came to the conclusion that the point might be won by depriving the child of favorite desserts at dinner. Finally, the mother gave up in despair and asked the father to take the case in hand.

Taking the child upon his lap one evening for one of their heart-to-heart talks, the father asked Dorothy for her reason for not memorizing the third line of the little prayer.

The youngster confided "Daddie, I don't want to die, and I don't want to talk about it."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Joe McCarthy, manager of the New York Yankees, claims the distinction of being the only individual who has managed pennant-winning baseball teams in both the National and American leagues?

$16,500,000,000 of new life insurance was written in the United States last year?

It takes about four seconds for the batter in baseball to run from "home plate" to first base?

The emu of Australia is next to the ostrich the largest living bird?

There is as much as a mile of wire in a full-sized window screen?

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. B. Club Plants a George Washington Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh! October winds were blowing
And October trees were glowing
In the sun.

Red and yellow leaves were falling.
And the lingering crows were calling
One by one.

IT WAS a beautiful Saturday morning, and in the midst of all this loveliness a wagonload of happy boys and girls went riding along the country roads to Mr. Smith's house.

Mr. Smith, perhaps you remember, owned quite a good deal of property in a crowded section of the big city where many rather poor people lived. In fact, every one of the 12 boys and girls in the wagon lived in one or another of Mr. Smith's houses, except Robin, who was Mr. Smith's grandson and lived with Mr. Smith himself in the country.

On this particular Saturday morning, Mr. Smith had sent his station wagon into the city to fetch out the boys and girls of the Garden Club to his house. Robin had gone in the wagon with the chauffeur, and so now there were just 12 children in the wagon. There were the seven little girls of the G. O. G. Club (Garden of Girls), whose flower names were Rose, Violet, Lily, Daisy, Pansy, Myrtle and Iris. And there were the four boys who had joined the Club later, and whose garden names were Jack Beanstalk, Johnny-jump-up, Joe-Pye Weed, and Sweet William—Rose's little brother.

As they rolled along, they talked things over, and Robin said he'd like to join the Club too, because he loved gardens and had a little flower bed of his own at his Grandfather's. "It's full of blue bachelor buttons," he said, "and I pick them whenever I want to. I've had a bed of bachelor buttons ever since I was as small as Sweet William."

Then they talked things over some more, and finally it was decided that the five boys should call themselves the G. O. B. Club, just as the seven girls called themselves the G. O. G. Club.

By this time they had reached Mr. Smith's house and they all got out. Mr. Smith was at the door, and he took them with him to the top of a hill at the back of the house, where there was a small summer house with a long seat all round on the inside. The children sat down on this seat, and Mr. Smith sat in an armchair by a table in the middle. He showed them a great many lovely pictures of George Washington—the first President of the United States, who is called the Father of his Country—pictures of George Washington, and of his house and gardens. And he told them how much Washington loved trees, and also how much good he did and gave to the country.

"I wonder," said Mr. Smith, "whether you would like to do what many people are doing this year,—plant a tree in memory of George Washington, who was born just 200 years ago."

Everybody thought that would be fine. And just then Mr. Smith's gardener, John, came in sight in a cart, with spade, bucket and water, and a little tree whose roots, with a ball of earth around them, were carefully tied up in burlap. John started the hole for the tree near the summer house, and each of the 12 children, one by one, helped in the digging. Then the tree was set in, well watered, and the earth around made firm.

"Now this tree is yours," said Mr. Smith, "although the land on which it grows belongs to me. There seemed no place in your small city gardens for it, so it had to be planted here. Every once in a while you shall all come out and spend the day and see how it is growing. It will give a lovely shade, and birds will build their nests in it. And it will bear red apples for you. I am going to put a marker on it to show that it belongs to you. What shall the marker say?"

Then they talked things over and finally decided that the marker should say:

"This tree was planted by the G. O. G. B. Club in honor of George Washington"

Can you guess what G. O. G. B. means?

After a nice picnic luncheon the wagon took them all into the city again, and on the way home they talked things over some more and decided that they wanted to do something for Mr. Smith, because he had been so kind to them. What would you think they could do?

Everything is giving, the wide world over.
Clover gives to bumblebee, and bumblebee to clover.

Everything is giving—some folks give money;
Everything is giving—the bee gives honey.

Day gives us sunshine, and night gives us dew.
What shall we be giving—I and you?

The Adventures of Waddles

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Revolution in American Foreign Policy

OBSESSED with domestic political issues, Americans seem oblivious to a virtual revolution in party alignments on foreign policy. Even a cursory glance at the situation today shows that if the Democrats and Republicans have not swapped horses on foreign policy, they are at least making the race this year on steeds of a very different color from those to which voters have become accustomed.

Party positions of 1919 have not been completely reversed, but considering foreign policy alone, President Wilson would be more nearly a Republican than a Democrat today, and Senator Lodge would find little to please him in the Hoover record. Democratic advocacy of the League of Nations has been eroded until the party's presidential candidate can say:

> It [the League] has become a mere vehicle for the political discussion of strictly European political national difficulties in which the United States should have no part.

To those who have looked to the Democratic Party for Wilsonian insistence on coöperation with other nations, such a declaration is particularly disappointing when contrasted with the quiet but effective coöperation the present Administration has offered the League of Nations. That effort was climaxed by last October's note on the Manchurian question, declaring that "the American Government, acting independently through its diplomatic representatives, will endeavor to reënforce what the League does," and by the precedent established when a representative of the United States sat with the Council in judgment on two League members, Japan and China.

Yet that was only a natural result of the entire Hoover-Stimson outlook on foreign affairs. Beginning with Mr. Hoover's good-will tour of Latin America, and going on through new interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, the withdrawing of marines from Haiti and Nicaragua, the Hoover-MacDonald conversations on that log by the Rapidan, the moratorium on war debts, the impetus given by Washington to the Disarmament Conference, the Mellon and Stimson vacationing in Europe and the use of Mr. Norman H. Davis and Senator David A. Reed as unofficial ambassadors, down to American-League teamwork in developing the Stimson doctrine to implement the Kellogg pact, American foreign policy has taken a very evident direction toward closer understanding and coöperation with other nations.

The position of the Hoover Administration today is far removed from the Republican position of 1920, when partisan opposition to Wilson policies had pulled the leadership of the party into an unnatural and artificial attitude of narrow nationalism. How much this was a matter of political expedience is shown by the fact that Republican Presidents, beginning with Harding, have found no embarrassment in advocating the World Court—largely because Wilson's name was not linked with that body as it was with the League.

This is not to say that the Democrats would reverse the Hoover-Stimson foreign policy were they to come into power. But it is to say that the Democratic leadership which has been most evident in the Roosevelt nomination and campaign gives less promise of following a liberal and enlightened course in relation to other nations than does the present Administration.

The Hearst-Johnson-Norris-Huey Long influence in the Roosevelt camp is not one to encourage any large degree of friendly cooperation in international affairs. For instance, it put a gratuitous declaration against cancellation of war debts into the Democratic platform at a time when even a Republican isolationist like Senator Borah has declared that it may be to America's best interests to make some adjustment of the debts.

Doubtless any party which obtains power will find itself governed to some extent by the force of economic facts. Even an isolationist régime in Washington would be unable to make the United States crawl into its shell while it still has $15,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 invested abroad. And probably the Glass-Baker-Hull-Owen Young element of the Democratic Party would have some voice in a Roosevelt administration. But there is no assurance that it would be a controlling voice.

And there is assurance that the Hoover influence dominates the Hoover Administration and will continue a foreign policy which is soundly based on a recognition of American interests and which has proved its ability to conserve those interests by discreet but friendly coöperation in the management of the world's mutual and interrelated business.

Children and Their Pets

IN ONE of the public schools of Utah the pupils were encouraged to hold an exposition of pets. It was, as you may assume with warrant, the day of the ransomed alley cat and the beloved mongrel, as well as of less usual creatures to whom children will give so freely of their patronage, protection and true affection.

Now, this project of the pet exposition was no idle half-holiday, however, though doubtless it possessed more of popular appeal than do geography and fractions. It was educational.

It was educational, so the school authorities were agreed, in that it should be favorable to character development—for long and long ago this wisdom came to light, namely, that to cherish any of the creatures, feral or domestic, and give unselfishly of human friendship, is richly to be requited. Something of the affection that is given by children—yes, and by their elders also—to the creatures we call pets, turns again inward to the giver, who is all unconscious of the gain, and waters his sentiments into greater kindliness and tolerance, so that the world in which he dwells is more companionable and goodly because a pet was kept.

This is sound precept, tested and proved in all the long record of human experience, that in the very highest sense the keeping of pets—not pining captives—is thoroughly educational and conducive to moral growth. Should you doubt this, though but for a fleeting moment, you have only to think of a world so barren of generous and protective impulse that never a pet would be kept in all its republics and kingdoms. What an impossible, sorry, sordid, and utterly selfish world it would be.

Yonder goes a boy with a dog. Regard the happiness of the dog in the boy who is more friend than master. It was Darwin who said that man himself, who drew the dog snarling, furtive, wary, out of wildness, had imparted culture to his once reluctant ward, and given to the dog's eyes a light and understanding which otherwise never would have kindled therein.

So it was that men taught the dog certain of the lessons man himself has been so slow to learn. But this dog now has that which he shall teach the boy. Nor is it fanciful in the least to predict that, when the boy is grown, his manhood will be the better for the day they went to the autumn woodland together, he and his dog.

Lighting the Pinwheel

MOST Americans are familiar with the piece of fireworks called a pinwheel. Tariffs, debts and armaments are, just now, the three corners of an economic pinwheel which must be set spinning if world-wide recovery is to ensue. Thus far the efforts of leaders have been divided in trying to make the corners spin in conflicting directions.

Examples appear in the declaration just made by Chancellor Franz von Papen that Germany can pay her debts only if she is permitted to sell her goods in outside markets, in the petition of 180 American economists to President Hoover to reduce existing tariff rates, and —on the other side—the strong pronouncement of President Hoover at Cleveland in favor of the protective tariff system and the opening of hearings in the Treasury Department this week on the appeals of American manufacturers for antidumping orders against certain imports.

Usually each spokesman would like to nail down one corner of the pinwheel and make it spin about that as an axis. Mr. Hoover would make fast the tariff corner by standing upon the schedules in the present Hawley-Smoot Act. He would then turn the wheel by urging the nations to save enough money on armaments to meet part of their obligations and, presumably, according to his recommendation to Congress last December, by adjusting those obligations in line with their ability to pay.

His low-tariff opponents apparently would nail down the debts corner and try to spin the wheel in the other direction by making it possible for the war debtors to sell enough goods in America to get money to pay their debts to America and, presumably, to keep their armaments. It appears that some Europeans, though they probably are not representative, wish to sit tight on the armaments corner and have America make the wheel revolve by both opening her markets and canceling the debts.

From the American point of view in the current presidential campaign, the issue is principally: In which direction shall the pinwheel turn? The incompatibility of the United States's trying to play two contrary rôles at once—that of an insistent chief creditor, and that of a would-be chief exporter—is making itself evident. To turn either way involves giving up something, debts or markets.

To revise debts means to collect from the American federal taxpayers revenues which it was once expected—though with none too good reason—would be collected from European governments. To reduce tariffs means to allow outside competition to levy upon the jobs and earnings of American workers by selling its cheaper products in place of theirs. By which method is the burden likely to be more fairly distributed?

True, adjustments eventually would be made to sell other products abroad in return, but as in the case of technological unemployment, the adjustment is harsh if too hurried. Hence, as for the immediate problem, Americans may say, as did President Cleveland in a different aspect of the subject, "It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory."

Probably the liveliest hope that may reasonably be entertained is that the world economic conference at London in January may facilitate some action on all three corners of the pinwheel and so set it spinning about its normal, central axis.

How Old Is Ann?

THAT genial delver into distances, Dr. Albert Einstein, has issued a pronunciamento calculated to divert the nations from their obsessing preoccupations in presidential elections, yo-yo, and tariffs reciprocal and competitive.

The earth, stated the doctor during a lecture delivered on Sunday at Berlin, is not the mere baby people had been led to suppose it was. Instead of being in the milk-bottle stage of 4,000,000,000 years or thereabout, she—or it—is approaching her—or its—teens. That is, of course, when measured by the billion, which is the lowest unit self-respecting astronomical scientists ever stoop to consider. The earth's age, Dr. Einstein somewhat ungallantly insists, is nearer 10,000,000,000 years.

Another doctor, Prof. Henry Norris Russell, director of the Princeton University Observatory, while admitting that he would not be startled to learn that the earth had slipped out of its—or her—swaddling clothes much longer ago than natural scientists had supposed, didn't quite see, from the report of the lecture he had read, the basis for Dr. Einstein's conclusion. Doctors, of course, notoriously disagree. They have even been known to do so in their guesses about the human infant, so a trifling discrepancy such as 6,000,000,000 years in the matter of terrestrial adolescence will weigh not an atom in the scale against the affectionate esteem in which the world holds the famous German natural scientist.

And the reader who refuses obstinately to be disturbed by this sudden leap of the earth into the skipping-rope period may get a grin from the statement of the New York Times' correspondent that the explanations by Dr. Einstein at this "popular" lecture were "delightfully unintelligible" to many of his listeners. After all, how old is Ann?

Canada Seeing It Through

DOLLAR for dollar Canadian and United States currencies stood together until, twelve months ago, the grand upset in world currencies separated Canada informally from its allegiance to the gold standard. Then they began to oscillate in terms of each other.

At one time this year the Canadian dollar declined to a point where it was worth only 80 cents in United States money. But in the last few weeks it has been climbing back toward parity, and though it is still 7¼ cents off, a 92¾-cent dollar is a good deal better than an 80-cent one. The spurt is at once a testimony to the strength of Canadian finance and a helpful factor in Canada's debt relations.

As with the United States in the long period of its growth, Canada is a big borrower in world money markets. By far the greatest portion of its foreign money in post-war years has come from the United States, which now holds Canadian debt, according to the United States Department of Commerce, amounting to $2,500,000,000, payable in United States currency. Interest payments on this huge sum are made in several ways. One is by selling goods to American tourists in Canada. Another is by selling goods to Americans and other foreigners in their own country. Yet another is by new borrowing to cover the deficit that is usual in a developing country.

But Canada for the last few years has been laboring under the difficulty that only one of these methods has been functioning in fairly normal fashion—namely, the sale of goods to American tourists, who now leave up to $150,000,000 in the Canadian pocket every year. Other means of debt payment have been blocked by such handicaps as the higher tariffs in the United States on Canadian goods, the great fall in world prices for Canadian staples, and the practical closure of world money markets to foreign borrowers.

To earn the necessary funds to keep up their debt payments in these circumstances has been a considerable task for Canada. For its chief staple export, wheat, it has had to accept a third of the prices ruling in 1926. Perhaps the struggle accounts for the decline in the Canadian dollar. Whatever the cause, currency depreciation must be added to the list of Canadian debt handicaps.

For, after having to sell three times as much wheat to meet the same amount of debt in Canadian money, Canada has hitherto had to find approximately another 20 per cent in order to translate it into American money, which is the kind that the American borrowers require.

It has sometimes appeared that the United States, preoccupied by its own affairs, has not appreciated Canada's debt difficulties. Surely, argued the Canadians, Americans should take more interest in the Canadian dollar when the United States had such a big stake in it.

There may have been some justification for the complaint. Nevertheless, it has never deterred the Canadians from following a rigid program of self-help to the end that every cent of debt should be paid as it fell due. This has been achieved. And, as usually happens, self-help has not only collected its own reward, but has now gained the recognition of the United States.

Three weeks ago $60,000,000 of Canadian notes, for use in refunding maturing obligations, were subscribed for in New York within half an hour. There has also been in progress a quiet accumulation by Americans of Canadian securities. Such developments mark a flight to the Canadian dollar and reveal themselves in a consequent strengthening of it.

Editorial Notes

Operation of the motorcar of the future, it is predicted, will be controlled by a single small dial that will govern braking, acceleration, choking, gear changing and other essential functions. An added refinement in many cases would be to locate this all-important dial conveniently near the back seat.

The call of "Share your work" is now going out to employers and wage earners the country over. The grateful ones whom the plan brings back to the pay roll will probably be shouting the call, in reverse form, to each other: "Work your share."

With two American ambassadors and a special commissioner reaching Washington at the same time with confidential reports on European affairs, it would seem that preserving the splendid isolation of the United States requires a good deal of mixing in.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, famous physicist, wishes it understood that there is no conflict between natural science and religion. Perhaps there never was—it may have been the natural scientists and the religionists who made the mix-up.

The Soviet farmers, in a state of confusion, fall far behind with their planting. But just how could a collective farmer remain collected when he is allowed to collect so little of the crop for himself?

The American Railway Association recently announced the best week of carloadings in a year. The "Prosperity Limited" may still be on a sidetrack, but not the long, heavy freight.

New Values

By FORREST CRISSEY

PUSHING a vacuous "pacifier" between the eager lips of a nursing babe, undoubtedly is one of the lowest forms of cheating known to the human race. It has, in fact, become a symbol of a certain style of philosophy frequently offered to those wanting things to which they have been accustomed, but which they are suddenly denied by circumstances which seem to them cruel and calamitous. Probably there are more people of this kind in America today than ever before. Thousands who have been "rich" now feel themselves "poor"; the values of their property possessions have evaporated and they look at the future with confused and frightened eyes. Certainly they are in no mood to accept philosophic "pacifiers," preachments of consolation empty of nourishment and unflattering to their intelligence.

This viewpoint is not overlooked in venturing the suggestion that the financial crisis just experienced has brought to thousands of American families a revised sense of values in which there is substantial nourishment; they are finding that they have placed a value upon certain phases of modern life as false and inflated as those registered by the tickers on stocks and bonds when it seemed that security values were destined to soar to unheard-of altitudes and be sustained there by some miraculous force of degravitation offsetting forces that have governed in the economic world since the first man worked for hire and the first merchant spread his wares on the ground.

* * *

One of the most common lamentations ascending from the "Wailing Wall" of every village and city of America today is: "We had provided well for our children, for their education in the best colleges, for their broader development by travel and superior social contacts and for their careers. Now that is all swept away; we can do nothing for them—and we had planned to do so much!"

This very human parental attitude is common among those who omitted, at the proper instant, to translate their paper securities into gold, and even among those humble pay-roll workers who enjoyed the Great Prosperity by percolation through the pay envelope.

The obverse side of the hard-luck coin sketched in this parental complaint against the evaporated values of golden "securities" is this: Today our leading colleges have relatively few young men who are maintaining the social and financial distinction of their families by lavish expenditures. There has been a conspicuous decrease in the visible supply of magnificent college playboys careening between campuses and outlying road houses and night clubs. Whoopee de luxe has lost place as the high point in college life, and the student who actually studies is no longer despised or apologetic. The affluent young remittance man is today a greater novelty on the college campus than he was in the upper grades of "exams" in "the good old days before the crash."

Where have "the boys" who once proudly ranked in the upper brackets of college spenders and whoopee experts gone? Call the roll of the young men who are going through college on their own power and many of the Remittance Corps will answer "present." The testimony of deans of socially preferred colleges is that the depression has raised the value of a college course, as a means of developing manhood and character, more points than "American Tel. & Tel." soared in its most sensational advance.

Many of their former playboys are now engaged in gainful, if humble, occupations. Their social graces are now applied to selling goods or performing other useful services. These young men have not lost their interest in sports; they have discovered new ones which yield a novel thrill of self-respect. They have caught the spirit of genuine sportsmanship in concluding that the sporting thing for them to do is to go through college on their own power instead of on overstuffed checks from home.

* * *

In thousands of households highly rated in the financial Who's Who of 1928-29 the depression has sent Family Life shares to levels of value unrealized since huge fortunes first became common in "rich America."

The making of a large fortune in quick time is an intensely absorbing occupation. The history of large modern fortunes indicates that those engaged in building them have not usually been distinguished contributors to family life—a sensitive organism which becomes lethargic on an exclusive diet of checks. Sociologists, fiction writers, screen producers, radio sketch artists, divorce lawyers and other expert commentators on home life apparently are agreed that "big money" contributes little to family cohesiveness.

Thousands of families, lately "rich," but now "broke," suddenly have experienced a new sense of family ties and sympathies. The family institution has been attacked and the members of this basic unit of civilization instinctively have drawn together to resist the assault. Every community offers numerous exhibits in proof of this. Parents and children by the thousands are being drawn together into new intimacy and understanding by the necessity of standing together, with their backs to the wall, in a desperate endeavor to maintain themselves. This is commonplace experience to the "poor," to those who have spent their lives on the Pay Roll Frontier. The president of a large "personal finance" company recently announced:

> Last year we loaned more than $73,000,000, in sums of $300 or less, to 363,851 families having very meager physical chattels to offer as collateral. Our real security was the American family as a going institution, as a business unit bound to persist under the most disheartening blows of fate and fight its way out. Of course our loans were mainly made to families accustomed to the discipline of close living and its emergencies and we know that family cohesion among people of slender means is the soundest of collaterals. Almost invariably adversity draws families together and puts fight into them. The proof of this is that our losses from bad debts in 1931 amounted to only 1.31 per cent of our total loans.

* * *

Another value which has risen perceptibly in these times of tragic social upsets is a national sense of democracy. Snobbery flourishes in the humid and overheated atmosphere which induces the quick growth of mushroom fortunes and specious social distinctions. These fatuous growths have suffered a great leveling under the broad and impartial heel of adversity. Men who started in shirt sleeves, but contrived quickly to forget them in the critical presence of valets and butlers, recently have renewed old associations and viewpoints. In this strange reversal they have discovered that they have been missing much interesting human companionship far more real and satisfying than that which, for a time, they considered the only social intercourse worth while or permissible to those of their station.

In these and many other particulars the adversities of the depression have brought a large class of Americans into contact with the realities of normal living, into a practical and wholesome realization that some of our most solid "values" cannot be expressed by figures following the dollar sign or conveyed by wills or trusts. These new values are something to think about!

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Deferred Buying

THE modernization and replacement of old and worn-out equipment and buildings needed by industry mainly as a result of the decrease in expenditures for such purposes during the last three years would cost about $30,000,000,000. In addition, individual needs for goods which have been deferred for economic reasons approximate $40,000,000,000. Including store and home modernization requirements for which no complete figures are available, the sum needed for the rehabilitation of industry and the fulfillment of consumer needs amounts to more than $70,000,000,000. To wipe out this backlog and to take care of normal demand based on the ten-year average prior to 1929 would cause every industry to work at capacity for at least ten years. — *Manufacturers Record.*

A Slippery Charge

THE old charge is revived that the drys "slipped one over" on the soldiers during the war.

The Senate that helped to submit the Eighteenth Amendment to the people of the United States was elected: One-third in 1912, one-third in 1914, one-third in 1916. The soldiers were home then.

The House of Representatives, that joined in this "clandestine affair" by more than a two-thirds vote, was elected in November, 1916. This was long before we entered the war.

It is incredible that the future soldiers did not know what was going on. Local option campaigns of towns, counties and states had been in progress for a generation. The country had largely gone dry. And in the wind-up the choosing of a dry Congress was no secret. The wets would not let it be so.

The boys were at home, "and every soldier of voting age voted his sentiment, if he did his duty," says Capper's Weekly.

It was one of the noisiest campaigns of history. The wets kept the nation awake by their ballyhoo. And the drys were not silent. It was no gum-shoe project. It was roared over on soap boxes in the streets. It was pounded over by the preachers, who yelled like thunder! Nobody but the boozer was asleep.

Did the wets say amiably, as some drys are doing today, "Since there is so much talk, we are willing to submit"? Not so that many heard it!

Nothing was "slipped over." The only slippery things were the slippery streets, the slippery planks and the slipperiest of all—the wet politicians! — *Los Angeles Times.*

A Landmark Passes

ANNOUNCEMENT that the old French market of New Orleans is at last to give way before the march of progress will bring a pang of regret to thousands of tourists who have found within its walls an aroma of the Old World to be found nowhere else in America.

Almost from the birth of New Orleans the French market has been the mecca of tourists not only from this country but from all over the world. There the Creole, the 'Cajan and the Dominican Negro added their dialects to the confusing mixture of English, French and Spanish.

There the excitable talk and actions of the Latins created a strange, withal entrancing, atmosphere for the Anglo-Saxon visitor.

But modern needs have decreed that a larger and more convenient building replace this world-famous structure. The new building will be the last word in architectural perfection to answer the needs to which it will be put, but the sentimental lure, it is safe to say, of age-old rafters and walls, mellowed for more than a century, cannot be transferred to walls of concrete and brick and supports of steel.

No more truly representative an institution of early life in America existed than the old French market of New Orleans, and its going will bring a twinge of regret to many who have drunk of its charm. — *Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

"Every Inch a President"

IF ever a President of the United States deserved reëlection on his record, President Hoover deserves reëlection; and if ever our country needed the continued services of a President, the United States needs the continued services of President Hoover.

Confronted with greater difficulties than any other President has had to meet in times of peace, if not indeed in times of either war or peace, he has been the outstanding leader in preventing disaster and promoting recovery. From the first blast of the depression to the present hour, in every succeeding crisis, he has been more resourceful in suggestion, more prompt in initiative, and more effective in action than any other man or official, or all others put together. . . .

He was the leading factor in maintaining wages for eighteen months, thus softening the first blow of the panic. He promoted public and private construction running into hundreds of millions of dollars and employing hundreds of thousands of men.

He secured prompt and effectual relief of the drouth-stricken states of 1930. Almost entirely upon his recommendation, Congress appropriated nearly $1,000,000,000 for the relief of agriculture. He proposed and carried through the moratorium which probably saved Europe from complete collapse and our own country from untold disaster.

In the face of general skepticism he instituted a surprisingly successful campaign against the hoarding panic of 1931. He organized the National Credit Corporation to allay the epidemic of bank failures and to support the banking credit of the nation.

Thus, one by one, he dealt with each new crisis. But the measure of his statesmanship was not yet taken. In December, 1931, he laid before Congress a program of reconstruction and relief so complex, vast and far-reaching, and in its implications so beneficial to all our people, that it must rank among the greatest achievements of any of our Presidents.

Most of this program the President, with unequaled firmness and persistence, pushed through Congress, stamping out meanwhile dangerous proposals that beset the way. Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, this program was fundamentally for the relief of the common people—the victims of misfortune in country, town and city.

Out of it came the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the home loan bank system, emergency relief through help to states and cities, enlarged relief to agriculture, the balancing of the budget, the ending of the outward flow of gold, the maintenance of the gold standard, and the return of confidence in our financial situation to our own people and to the world.

President Hoover has grown in stature with these years until, in the words of the independent Democratic New York Times, he is "every inch a President." He is a stronger President than ever before. His experience is invaluable. He has not only achieved great good, but he has prevented great evil. He has stood like a rock against proposals that would have imperiled, if not wrecked, the financial structure of the Government; and repeatedly, during the whole course of his administration, he has had to supply the courage which Congress lacked.

And now, largely through the wisdom, the courage and the statesmanship of the President, the country seems to have touched the verge of recovery. To change to untried leadership would be to risk reversal or dangerous modification of policies and processes just now coming into action and to invest the immediate future with an uncertainty peculiarly deplorable at this critical time.— *Dr. A. C. Scott,* in the *American Author.*